PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,900—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...23rd Jan.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne...30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler...6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe...13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe...20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne...27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe...13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves...20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne...27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe...3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe...10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler...17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne...24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	L. Reeves...1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe...8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...15th "

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on, terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	Friday noon. 19th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blano	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four etz and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE.....4th Feb. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 975 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 990.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

FOR SALE.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16 ; quite new ; suitable for bed and drawing rooms ; at a reduced price ; net Rs. 359 each ; any number can be had.

આદમજી પીરભાઈ,
i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1897—SHOOTING SEASON—1897.

TRADE MARK.

CARTRIDGES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS,

SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.

Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND DIES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Dies of all Regiments are on hand. The charge for Embossing from these is the same as for Crest and Monograms supplied by customers, viz :—

Annas 12 per 100 impressions in any colour.

Estimates given for Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Embossing in more than one colour.

DESIGNS OF CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before Engraving Steel Dies.

These designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line, with plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line, with plate	5 0

Engraving Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S
ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET.

A FRAGRANT ESSENCE charged with powerful disinfectants. Sprinkled on the clothing, the handkerchief, or the hands, it wards off infection and is useful during epidemics, may also be used as a spray, per bot., Rs. 1-8 ; per dozen, Rs. 15.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs. a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ... from	35 0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	55 0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35 0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33 0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75 0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80 0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105 0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27 0
"	3in. " "	30 0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30 0
"	Match Box	25 0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110 0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250 0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50 0
"	Whist Markers	110 0
"	Card Case	18 0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42 0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100 0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles ... Rs. 4-8 to	48 0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45 0
"	" Fluted for Perfume ... Rs. 38 and	70 0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150 0
"	Do. Do. Do. 8in. high, 3in. diameter.	0 8
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom ... Rs. 30 and	60 0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	24 0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70 0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18 0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30 0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30 0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut ... Rs. 5, 5-8, and	0 8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches ... Rs. 32 and	32 0
"	Christening Mugs	55 0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48 0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79 0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50 0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130 0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140 0
"	Presentation Trowels	130 0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90 0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120 0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles ... Rs. 159 and	203 0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray ... Rs.	1,260 0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONS.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND

will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID, NAPHTHALINE, etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNANIMITY IS ATTAINABLE ON BUT FEW POINTS,

but everyone appreciates and desires a good crop of hair, and many have found that the only reliable method of securing this is to use

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Applied to the head at each dressing, the result will soon be evident in the

IMPROVED APPEARANCE, STRONGER GROWTH & GREATER VITALITY OF THE HAIR.

The Douche is also highly refreshing and cooling in use.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., (1) Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Madkantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and Copious Index.

PRICE ... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE" Captain E. PIZZARELLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 19th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 19th Jan., 1896.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Saturday, the 20th February, at 9-15 p.m.

A. H. DEANE,
Actg. Hony. Secretary.

18th January, 1897.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND,
(OR MIGHT BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED, FOR A SHORT PERIOD)

THE Estate known as CAERLAVEROCK. The house, situated on the summit of gently rising ground, and surrounded by 45 acres of land, is approached by a beautiful carriage drive 600 yards in length, and commands lovely views both of the lake and the downs. It contains a fine entrance hall (leading to a passage 78 feet long), 4 large sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, and 7 bath rooms, all of which except the dressing and bath rooms have excellent teak-wood floors, and are fitted with electric bells. The house is in perfect repair, a large sum of money having been spent on it last year. It is within a few minutes walk of the boat-house, golf-links, and kennels, and a little over a mile from church and post office. All the out offices, &c., are in perfect order, and comprise a newly-built large kitchen, good stabling for six horses, large coach house, harness room, fowl run, straw godown, pucca-built house for 8 cows, and very superior accommodation for servants.

The garden, in which are two tennis courts, is well laid out. The greater portion of the land, of which several acres are planted with Cinchona and Eucalyptus trees, might be sold off for building purposes without interfering in the least with the amenities of the residence; and there are several excellent building sites on the property. It may be confidently asserted that when the Nilgiri railway, which is now under construction, is completed, the value of land in Ootacamund will be largely increased.

Caerlaverock is undoubtedly the most charmingly positioned house in Ootacamund, and one of the largest and best of the private residences in this lovely sanitarium.

For further particulars apply to the owner,

MAJ.-GEN. J. A. TILLARD.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Poona, up to 12 noon, MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1897, for the purchase of Plant and Machinery as specified below, from the Commissariat Department.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 22nd February, 1897.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

The successful Tenderer will make his own arrangements for the removal of the Machinery, etc.

Description of Articles.	Amount of Earnest money.
	Rs.
CLASS A. The whole of the Flour Mill Machinery of the Commissariat Department, Poona, as it stands, with the exception of a few articles which Government intend to retain	340
CLASS B. ENGINES, One 25 Nominal H. P. High Pressure Beam Engine by J. & A. Blyth of London, in complete working order	340
BOILERS. Two Cornish Boilers by J. & A. Blyth, London, 30 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, with mountings and all attachment complete. Last Government certificate December 1892. Authorized Steam Pressure 45 lbs. per square inch..	
MILLS. Two Mills complete with four (4) pairs French Burr stones 4 feet diameter and component parts.	

N.B.—In addition to the above, certain mill accessories and other miscellaneous stores are also available, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.

C. MURRAY, CAPT., *for* LIEUT.-COL.,
Chief Commissariat Officer, P. D.

Poona, 18th January, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,020 =	" 8,260,040

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sidar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS.

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., LL., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices, Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY. For recent and Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Force, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces. Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. R. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—NESBIT HALL, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to MESSRS. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, at the Jubilee Mill's office, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO LET from May 1st for 6 months, ST. VINCENT'S, a furnished House on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

RECEIVED MUSICAL Ornamental CANDLE LAMPS with Mirrors, Gold-plate f. Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 each.—STAFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"WANTED, for Calcutta, a SMART CLERK possessing a good knowledge of banking and general office work. Parsee or Portuguese preferred. Only those with first class references need apply No. "A 55," care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar mails cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE HILLS.—A Lady Doctor, assisted by an Accoucheuse Diplomee and Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, receives Ladies into her house. ÆSCULAPIA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—The late SURGEON-MAJOR MANSER'S six Arab horses and harness, Brougham, Mail Phaeton, and Humber Bicycle. To be seen at R. SCOTT and Co.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Tea at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything; food good, and Proprietor most oblising, and does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER. Kasguni.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! at Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTICES.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons having any CLAIM on the Estate of the abovementioned officer will forward the same to the undersigned on or before 16th February, 1897, after which date no claims will be considered.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.,
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

THE LATE SURGEON MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons INDEBTED to the above officer for professional attendance or other cause are directed to pay the amount to the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Bombay Branch), with the least possible delay, communicating the same to me.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1897, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of the payment of daily wages to mill-hands, and to discuss any other matters that may be brought forward at the meeting.

Millowners, who are not Members of the Association, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on 20th January, 1897.

GUARANTEE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY Co., LD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.)

CAPITAL .....Rs. 36,00,000,

Divided into 36,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

OF WHICH

30,000 SHARES are now OFFERED for Public Subscription.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:—

On APPLICATION..... Rs. 10 per share.
On ALLOTMENT ..... " 10 "

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20 per Share each, and such calls to be made at intervals of not less than two months.

Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment.

Subject to the provisions of the law in force in British India, the Company is authorised to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during the construction of the line.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the actual Expenditure charged in the Capital Account is guaranteed to the Company by the Secretary of State for India in Council out of the Revenues of India during the continuance of the Contract. Surplus net earnings, over 3 per cent., will be divisible in equal Shares between the Secretary of State and the Company.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. MACNEILL & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS:
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been framed to acquire from the concessionaires a concession granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council for a Branch Railway from the Station of Sultanpur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway through Bogra to Kaliganj (a distance of nearly 60 miles), or any suitable ferry station thereabouts on the Brahmaputra River.

The line, which is to be of metre gauge, will be constructed by the Secretary of State, who will provide the requisite land free of cost.

The Secretary of State will, through State or other Agency, work and maintain the Railway, and will provide and maintain all necessary rolling stock in consideration of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The estimates prepared for the Director-General of Railways show that the line should be constructed for a sum which, including Interest on Capital during construction etc., will amount to about 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in his Official Report on the proposed line, gives it as his opinion that the financial prospects of the line are good. He estimates the gross annual earnings of the line at Rs. 2,96,530 on the basis of a traffic of Rs. 125 per mile per week on the Sultanpur-Bogra Section of 24·2 miles and Rs. 75 per mile per week on the length from Bogra to Kaliganj (35·2 miles).

The above estimate of gross earnings of Rs. 2,96,530, which, it is believed, will prove to be a moderate one, would give the Company as its annual net earnings, after allowing Rs. 5,000 for Calcutta office expenses, the sum of Rs. 1,58,091, equal to a return of about 5¼ per cent. on an estimated cost of 30 lakhs. On this basis the return to the Shareholders, after deducting the Secretary of State's moiety of surplus net earnings over 3 per cent., would amount to about 4 1-8 per cent.

The Secretary of State may, by giving to the Company not less than twelve months' notice determine the Contract on the 31st December, 1919, or on the 31st December in the last year of any subsequent period of ten years, or on the 31st December, 1948.

If the Contract shall be determined on the 31st December, 1919, or at the expiration of any subsequent period of 10 years, the purchase price shall be equal to twenty-five times the amount of the average yearly net earnings during the five years immediately preceding, but so that the total amount shall not exceed by more than 20 per cent. the total Capital Expenditure, or be less than such total Capital Expenditure. If the Contract is determined on 31st December 1948 (50 years) the purchase price to be the total amount of the Capital Expenditure.

The Secretary of State accepts no responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the Railway or its probable profits after completion.

Copies of the Provisional Contract with Government and the agreement for sale to the Company and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Office of the solicitors for the Company.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents, the Bankers or Solicitors of the Company.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

S. PERRIER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Fresh Consignments of the

BEST VERMOUTH

From the above Firm to Hand.

APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders to pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and endlessly in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Ewala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, LIMITED. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 109,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	H

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 0-33m., 9-46a. Low water, 6-16m., 6-7a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
B. V. R. Rifle meeting at Coorla closes.
Signor Serinzi's concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight Band, 9 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chilka left the dock on Monday, and the steamers Hiroshima Maru and Clan Macrae yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatrix entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Mirzapore yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 20th January, 1897, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 37, viz., 1a. 3d. per rupee.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day (Wednesday).

CALENDARS.—Mr. S. J. Lindsay has sent out the neatly printed card calendars of the Royal Insurance Company which, instead of being reproductions of the calendars used in English offices, show all the Indian public holidays for the year.—Messrs. John Fleming and Co. have issued a pictorial calendar for 1897, containing excellent photogravure views of various places and scenes in Bombay, with all of which some connection is traced in the accompanying letterpress to the business carried on by the firm as electrical and general engineers and contractors.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of December last, there were 132 bullocks, 35 horses, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 103 bullocks, 37 horses, and 26 dogs were admitted, and 74 bullocks, 37 horses, and 17 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Three cases among bullocks, 2 among horses, and 5 among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—19 horses, 28 dogs, 3 buffaloes, 1 fowl, 3 cats, 3 kine, and 1 parrot.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jafram Sambhoo, a ghorawalla, appeared to prosecute Mr. A. F. Soundy on a charge of assault. On the 28th ultimo, it was alleged that complainant took the horse of his master near Mr. Soundy's shop, when the latter came up to him and struck him about the face and person, ordering him to remove the animal. In consequence of the pestilence prevailing in Bombay all his witnesses had left the city and he was unable to support the statement. The magistrate thereupon dismissed the charge.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Grandes Manœuvres.....Desormes
Overture.....Le Fidele Berger.....Adam
March.....Greeting to London.....Rainer
Selection.....Mignonette de Cornville.....Planquette
Valse.....The Colonel.....Bucalosi
Galop.....Princess Marie.....Dalberts
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT BAND PROGRAMME.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

March.....The Washington Post...Sousa.
Overture.....Zampa.....Herold.
Selection.....Maritana.....Wallace.
Valse.....In Love.....Strauss.
Song.....The Last Chord.....Sullivan.
Selection.....The Shop Girl.....Caryll.
Vocal Galop.....Always Joyful.....Hooker.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Chutre Serang Street, was charged with kidnapping a Hindu girl, named Nurbudda, aged eleven years, from the lawful guardianship of her father, named Mahada Khandoo, a muccadum employed in the Ripon Manufacturing Company, and also with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 4-4, from her person. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused stated that, on the 11th instant, she and her acquaintance, named Adum Ali, went to the Victoria Gardens, where they were seated under a tree, taking their midday meal, when the girl went up to them and asked them for some food, saying that she was very hungry, having had no food since the previous evening. The accused gave the girl some parched rice and some food, which the girl took, while her acquaintance, Adum Ali, went away, with which she drank. After taking their food the accused Ameena and her acquaintance proceeded to their house, where the girl followed them. After arriving in their room, which is on the first floor of a house in Chutre Serang Street, Ameena asked the girl to go to her house, but she refused to do so, stating that she had no parents, and that she resided with her aunt, with whom she did not now like to put up, but would stay with the accused. Accused further stated that although she asked the girl many times to go to her aunt, she refused to leave the house and stayed with her for five days. On the 6th day Ameena asked the girl either to go back to her parents or to accompany her to the Jumma Musjid to become a convert to Mahomedanism. On the following day, while accused and her daughter Fathma were asleep, the girl left the house, with the same clothes which accused had given her to wear. The accused went in search of her, and found her at the house of her father in Kamatipura. His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused on a charge of kidnapping, remarking that it was clearly proved that the girl was kidnapped by the woman, and that even if the girl went to the accused's house of her own accord, accused had no right to detain her in her room for six days. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF THEFT DISMISSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Hack prosecuted Kisson, a Purdasee, on a charge of theft of four buffaloes and a cow, of the collective value of Rs. 325, the property of Syed Hoosein bin Rahimtulla, Mr. Scortese, pleader, defended. Complainant stated that the accused used to milch his cow and sell milk for him. On the Sunday before last he disappeared with the animals, and the complainant on an inquiry subsequently learnt that accused had gone to Cooria. The complainant reported the matter to the police and had the accused arrested at Cooria with the animals in his possession. In his cross-examination by Mr. Scortese, complainant stated that the animals originally belonged to the accused, who in June last pledged them with him for Rs. 150, and as he could not redeem them, he sold them to him for Rs. 293 on the 28th November last. The complainant stated that he had no witnesses either to prove the pledge or the sale of the animals, but a document was drawn up for the pledge, which was the now in possession of a Mahomedan at Bhowmuggur. Although the accused had pledged the buffaloes, yet he used to pay the rent of the stable in which the animals had been kept. The complainant called two witnesses, who stated that they were informed by complainant about the pledge and sale of the animals. The accused denied the charge which, he said, was a trumped-up one, as the animals had never been given in the possession of complainant. Accused left Bombay for Cooria on account of the prevalence of the bubonic fever in Bombay, taking with him the animals. He owed money to the complainant, but at the time of leaving for Cooria he did not pay it to complainant. There were monetary dealings between him and the complainant, and as he left Bombay without paying off the debt, complainant brought the false charge against him with a view of getting him under arrest. The magistrate, in discharging accused, remarked that he did not believe the complainant's story about the buffaloes belonging to him. The animals belonged to the accused, and it was evident that the latter owed some money to complainant, and as he left without discharging his debt, complainant brought this false charge against him. His Worship thought the statement of the accused to be trustworthy, and discharged him.

WHEN General Vane was quartered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly besieged whenever they entered their carriage by an old beggar woman, who was always provided with a fresh tale of distress. The charity and patience of the two distinguished persons were long exhausted without any diminution in the beggar's powers of invention. One morning they were accosted as usual, but with the following new plan of attack: "Ah, yer honour, sucsiss, to yer honour's honour and yer ladship's honour, on this av all mornin's. For didn't I dream last night that yer ladyship give me a pound av tea and yer honour give me a pound av tobacey." "But, my good woman," said the general, "don't you know that dreams go by contraries?" "Sure, then," replied the ready tongue, "it must be yer honour that is goin' to give me the pound av tay an' yer ladyship that will give me the pound av tobacey." She got the value of the dream.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and leaves most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO or 20, Hatton Garden, London! and avoid worthless and poisonous imitations.

A NATIVE PRINCE AS A FREEMASON.

THE installation meeting of Lodge "Eastern Star," No. 1189, English Constitution, was held, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, when there was a large attendance of European and Native Freemasons belonging to both the English and Scotch Constitutions. The installation ceremony, in itself an object of interest to Freemasons, on all occasions, derived considerable additional interest for two reasons, namely, that, for the first time in the history of Freemasonry in Western India, a ruling Native Prince was to be installed as W. M. of a Lodge; and that H. E. Lord Sandhurst was to pay an official visit as Pro. District Grand Master with his Grand Lodge officers. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Pherozshah R. Mehta, the Master of the Lodge, who was suddenly called away to Surat that morning by a distressing telegram regarding the illness of his wife. In his absence, Mr. Dinshah D. Mistree, a Past Master, officiated in opening and transacting the important business of the evening. Mr. P. N. Wadia, the Grand Master Deputy of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, with a few of his officers, was received with due honours. Later on his Highness Sir Jusvutsingjee Fatehsingjee, K. C. I. E., the Thakore of Limree, who had been the Junior Warden of the Lodge during the past year, was introduced and installed with solemn ceremonial in the Eastern chair, the ritual being ably gone through by Mr. Dinshah Mistree. At 7-15 p.m., Mr. S. N. Cooper, who was specially deputed for the purpose, introduced H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Pro. District Grand Master, who came on an official visit, with some of his officers, and was received with the honours due to his exalted position among Freemasons. Among those present at this stage of the proceedings were Dr. Pollen, Messrs. I. M. Shields, H. W. Barrow, J. P. Watson, J. E. Smith, and others. Sir Jusvutsingjee, the new Master, invested the following members with the jewels of the respective offices to which he nominated them. Mr. Perozsha R. Mehta, Immediate Past Master, Mr. M. M. Mehta, Senior Warden, Mr. N. N. Cooper, Junior Warden, Mr. D. B. Mistree, treasurer, Mr. R. B. Vakil, secretary, Mr. J. F. Petit, Senior Deacon, Mr. S. R. Bomonjee, Junior Deacon, Dr. D. C. Patel, D. T. C., Prince Buldeojee, Inner Guard, Mr. D. D. Mistree, steward, and Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck, Tyler. Two members were appointed to serve on the Standing Committee. The new Master, in honour of his installation, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the charity fund of the Lodge, Rs. 100 to the Scottish Benevolent fund, and Rs. 40 to the Stewards' fund.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who could not wait for the banquet and had to leave owing to a previous engagement, in addressing the Lodge at this stage of the proceedings, said he was very glad to come to pay his official visit to the Lodge that evening, and he congratulated Sir Jusvutsingjee on being installed as the Master for the ensuing year, and he likewise congratulated the Lodge on having him as its Master. His Excellency was glad to see such a large gathering of European, Parsee, and Hindu Freemasons as was present even at this time of distress and difficulty. This was a cosmopolitan Lodge, having members on its rolls belonging to all classes of the community. He congratulated the Lodge on its satisfactory and strong financial condition. When at Surat, some days ago, his Excellency hurried off to a Lodge there, but he found he had no official *status* therein, as it was a Lodge working under the Scottish Constitution. However, he met with a hearty reception there. He was sorry he could not wait for the banquet, as owing to a previous engagement he had a considerable number of guests awaiting his return at Government House. He was glad they were to have a banquet that evening, because he saw the hall butler had given notice of his intention to go elsewhere the following day, when his own Lodge, St. George, which was to meet to elect him as its Worshipful Master, would have to do without a banquet. His excellency was to be called upon in a short time to fill the high office of Grand Master under the Scottish Constitution, when he hoped he would have the assistance and co-operation of all brethren. In the present sad and dismal state of Bombay, in the midst of a pestilence, it was the duty of them all, whether Masons or otherwise, to act with courage and to assist each other. His Excellency feared he had indulged in too many congratulations on this occasion. He had come from the districts affected by the famine, and he regretted to find, on coming to this fair city of Bombay, that it is in a distressful condition from the plague. His Excellency thanked them all for the hearty reception given him, and soon after retired with his Grand Officers.

The brethren subsequently adjourned to the banquet-hall, where the usual Constitutional and other toasts were drunk. In proposing the toast of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Pro. District Grand Master, described in the programme of toasts as "a loyal, just, and upright gentleman," Sir Jusvutsingjee said: I have very great pleasure indeed to lay before you the toast of our present popular Pro. District Grand Master, and are fortunate in having H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as our District Grand Master, whose regard for the Craft in general, and the District Grand Lodge in particular, is very well known to you all. Now, we are equally fortunate in having his Excellency at our head as Prof. District Grand Master. I very much admire the wisdom of having the words "a loyal, just, and upright gentleman" appearing underneath the toast of his Excellency, as these words speak volumes, and I have no hesitation in saying that you, brethren, who have seen the zeal of his Excellency in the cause of Freemasonry in more ways than one—his joining the various branches of our Craft, his regular attendance at Lodges, and the successful termination of the project for the District Grand Lodge having a hall of its own—will agree with me when I say we have cause to congratulate ourselves on our good fortune to secure such eminent persons at the helm of the Craft. May his Excellency's rule over us within and without these walls prove beneficial to all her Majesty's subjects. Brethren, I ask you to rise and drink to the very good health of our Pro. District Grand Master.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm; and after justice had been done to other toasts, the assembly dispersed at a late hour.

DAMAUN NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing from Damaun, on Sunday, says:—Without dismissing the propriety or prejudging the chances of success of introducing the system of conscription in Portuguese India, in view of the nature, habits, and religious feelings of the people, it may be stated that a feeling of alarm, likely to be intensified into an outbreak of panic, was noticed among the mass of illiterate class of people here. Our Governor, Col. Villar, who has shown himself most zealous for the interest of the people and the welfare of the country, being apprised of this feeling, invited the leading members of the different communities to appear before him, and in response to such invitation upwards of 100 leading members, among whom were noticed the principal leaders Shet Sorabji Manakji Damanwala, Messrs. Francisco Joseph Jacob Continho, Anandrao Amritrao Chowbal, Ebrahim Esoob, and Khoobchand Dharamchand, assembled at the Governor's palace, at noon, on Friday last. His Excellency, after seeing them accommodated to seats and after making formal inquiries of Shet Sorabji on various topics of the day, addressed the assembly with great warmth in the Portuguese language, the purport of it being interpreted for the benefit of those who did not understand the language by the Government Translator, Mr. Eshwantrao Nathoba Chowbal, to the effect that as the Government felt a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of soldiers for service, the Governor-General and High Commissioner had passed an Act for compulsory enlistment of soldiers from among all the Portuguese subjects, be they of any caste or creed. That pursuant to the provisions of the Act a list of the names of such persons as were between the age of 18 and 35 years would be prepared, and supposing five hundred persons were so enlisted in Damaun, only 50 will be selected by lots every year, and these will receive notices of their being enlisted for military service, whenever Government had occasion they would be asked to render service. Any person thus selected had the option of giving substitute or obtaining his discharge by payment of Rs. 25. In short, the Governor desired to impress upon the minds of the people that infinitesimal hardship, if any hardship at all, would only be inflicted upon the people. He requested the leaders to inform the members of their respective communities these facts, and remove from their minds the vain fears they may be entertaining in this behalf. The Governor further requested the leaders to warn the people not to take any needless alarm as the sight of a Portuguese frigate which was expected in the harbour of Damaun in a few days, inasmuch as the frigate comes here with the only intention of carrying the timber of the district which is to be utilised in building warships in Portugal.

After his Excellency's address was over, one of the assembly making bold, asked what steps the Government intended to take to check the propensity of the village-owners and grain-dealers, in taking the advantage of the impending famine in India, to raise the prices of grain. The Governor assured the querist that the Government contemplated taking prompt measures to prevent the raising of grain prices. The assembly dispersed at about 2-30 p.m.

Following the noble example set by your worthy townsman, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, in having *jasans* in the Fire Temples at Bombay, Surat, and Broach, and several other places, a jasan ceremony was performed at the Fire Temple at Lower Damaun on Wednesday last, being the first day of the Shehenshahi month, Amardad and Kadmi month Sheherevar, with a prayer to relieve Bombay of the plague and avert the calamity of the famine. The ceremony was performed by Dustoor Jamsetji Panthaki, and the whole Parsee community of Damaun attended it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WHILE we in India are deploring the prevalent plague and scarcity, it is refreshing to read that Kashmir, the "Happy Valley," can boast of plenty. Rice is selling there at 24 seers for the rupee and there is an abundance of food stock.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the first nine days of Jan. were Rs. 14,43,033; corresponding period last year, Rs. 15,11,633; decrease, Rs. 68,600; from 1st January, 1897, Rs. 14,43,033; from 1st January to 9th January, 1896, Rs. 15,11,633, decrease, Rs. 68,600.

SIR H. TICHBORNE, who has recently been staying at Woodlands, has commissioned Mr. A. Scott to paint for him a picture of the famous Taj Mahal at Agra and one of the snows.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 19th Dec., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 82,870, and for goods, etc, Rs. 66,552, making altogether Rs. 149,422, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 167,218 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 160.

IN the Cashmere Hills very heavy snow has fallen, and the passes are deeply covered. It is satisfactory to learn that the telegraph line to Gilgit has, so far, worked without any interruptions, messages being transmitted as quickly as in the fair season. The damages due to avalanches will come later, of course, when the spring thaw sets in, but the wire is so well aligned that the breakages this year should not be serious.

THE Natives of Assam have a grievance, supposed or imaginary, and they want the new Lieutenant-General, commanding the forces of Bengal, to make a note of it. It is said that formerly regiments in Assam were composed mostly of men recruited from among the warlike tribes of the provinces. They were in the language of those times called "Jhanuas." There were Assamese, Chacharies, Nagas, Kukis, Manipuris, etc., in the various corps, and some of the best native officers were drawn from among these tribes. But of late Gurkhas have come into fashion, and although it is yearly getting more and more difficult to obtain a sufficient number of these, still the authorities do not enlist any other class of men than those who hail from Nepal.

THE following exploit of a goat, apparently endowed with an eye to philately, will be read with no little amusement. The scene is laid in a remote district in Ceylon. The writer says:—A curious incident occurred at the Residency here a couple of days ago. Mr. Pieris, the office assistant, placed on his table some judicial stamps to the value of about Rs. 200. While his attention was drawn to something else at the time, his pet goat was slowly but surely making a meal of the stamps. This latter discovery was not made until the goat had swallowed some Rs. 50 worth of stamps. Immediately the goat's life was demanded as penalty, and stamps afterward taken from its stomach were forwarded to the Commissioner with request for new ones. It would be interesting to know if the Commissioner has complied with Mr. Pieris's request.

THE Darjiling Cutcherry records are now nearly sorted, and apparently but very few papers have been lost by the late fire. The Deputy Commissioner's Office in all the various departments will remain at work in rooms, tents, and sheds, temporarily erected for the purpose in the compound.

A NOTORIOUS Cabulee, lately charged with dacoity before the deputy magistrate of Serampure, was discharged for want of evidence. Recently he was found loitering with a dagger in his hand in Garden Reach road. He was charged before Mr. Abdul Kader, police magistrate of Alipore, who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on two charges of dacoity.

HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR GIROD was, on Thursday evening, entertained at Calcutta by the French Consul at an official dinner, which was very largely attended. During the day His Excellency visited His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Madame Girod and Captain Anset, Aide-de-Camp, left for Chandernagore steamer, and in the evening entertained the officials and principal inhabitants of that town at dinner at Government House. The place was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the visit, and a grand display of fireworks was followed by a ball given by the Municipality. His Excellency and party have returned yesterday morning and will leave for Darjeeling. From there His Excellency will proceed on a tour to the North-Western Provinces, visiting the principal stations up to Peshawar. The party will then go to Goa, and thence to inspect the French settlement of Mahe. From there the tour will extend to Southern India, and His Excellency after inspecting the French settlement of Karikal, will return to Pondicherry. His Excellency has been granted the special privilege of sending telegrams free while on his tour in India, and has been greatly pleased with the reception given him by His Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival in Calcutta.

THE Punjab Government has published in the *Gazette* an exhaustive review of the condition, prospects, and relief works available in each separate district and province. The situation is largely dependent on the rainfall and is much improved by the good rain of the last few days. Ferozepore, Jhelum, and Rawal Pindee are especially benefited.

THOMAS and James Walker, aged three and five years, respectively, arrived in Liverpool, unaccompanied, by the Cunard liner Lucania, from New York. Their mother died last March, and the father had died in the previous December. The grandparents of the little orphans reside in Inverness, and, anxious to provide for the children, fruitlessly applied to several transatlantic companies to bring them over. All of those applied to, except the Cunard Company refused because the children were unaccompanied. On Saturday last the grandparents received a telegram that they had safely arrived. The grandmother then journeyed to Liverpool, and the children, after a voyage of 4,000 miles, alone, from Virginia, have been taken to Inverness.

THE United States Government has been confidentially informed, although in very friendly terms, that the European Powers could not remain impassive in the States in case the States should presume to exercise pressure on Spain by recognising the Cuban insurgents in any form whatever, or by encouraging further resistance. The Washington Government has at the same time been informed that Germany is quite ready to take the side of Spain in case the United States show a disposition to encroach on Spanish rights by officially siding with the rebels. The insurgents under Calixto Garcia have defeated a column of 2,000 troops and a valuable convoy was captured. The official reports admit that the Spanish lost six officers and 185 men, while a private report gives much heavier losses. The *Washington Post* asserts that negotiations between the Spanish Government and Mr. Olney have resulted in an arrangement under which Spain will ask the States to propose certain terms to the Cuban insurgents. In official quarters the statement is denied, but it is admitted that tentative negotiations have been proceeding for some months. The same organ says that notwithstanding the seemingly sweeping denials of Mr. Olney and the European Foreign Offices, it can be asserted on incontrovertible authority that Europe will make a concerted effort to prevent hostilities between the two countries. This effort will take the form of a protest entered into by all the Powers as soon as the States officially espouse the cause of Cuba against Spain, and Germany is said to have been especially active in arranging this intervention.

AT St. Peter's Cranley-gardens, on Dec. 30, Miss Grace Alice Norman, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, was married to Capt. Richard John Strachey, of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Gen. Richard Strachey. The service was fully choral and the church tastefully decorated. The Very Rev. Frederic Ridgeway, D. D., vicar of St. Peter's, officiated, assisted by Canon Stone-Wigg, M. A., of St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane.

THE NEW VETERINARY HOSPITAL AT AHMEDABAD.

A LOCAL Correspondent writes:—The ceremony of opening the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Veterinary Hospital at this station was performed with great eclat, on Thursday evening, by our popular Commissioner, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., in the compound of the hospital building, which is situated inside the city walls, near the Prem Gate. About two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were invited by Mr. M. C. Gibb, Collector and President of the Dispensary Committee, to witness the ceremony. The building and stalls have cost Rs. 10,000, exclusive of the land, measuring about 2,800 square yards, which has been granted by Government, rent free. The whole amount has been munificently contributed by Sir Dinshaw. Among those invited were:—Mr. Mrs., and Miss Lely; Mr. M. C. Gibb, Collector; Mr. G. MacCorkell, Judge; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bartholomeuz; Colonel Nicholetts, Officer commanding the station; Revd. Dr. Taylor; Messrs. L. Robertson; W. G. Clubby; E. Leggatt; and J. W. S. Dracup; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchorlal Chhotalal, C.I.E.; Seths Jesingbhai Hathising; Chimanlal Nagindas; Sambhuprasad Bechardas; and Madhavlal Runchorlal; Khan Bahadur Dada bhai Dinsha Karaka, City Magistrate; Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati, Native Assistant Commissioner; Seth Frunji Pestonji, Vakil; Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer; Rao Bahadur Krishnamukteram Atmaram Mehta, Judge of the Small Causes Court; Rao Bahadurs Lalshankar Umiashankar, and Keshavlal Hiralal; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia; Drs. J. D. Khambatta, S. F. Gandhy, and N. Kalianwala; Mr. Hormusji J. Antia; Messrs. Varajral Sukarlal; T. T. Majumdar; Byramsha Dinsha Dalal; J. D. Dalal; the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Setalvad; Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Waman Shiwaji Nabar, and Jagonnath Krishna Bhat; Rao Saheb Parmanandas Surajram, &c. On the arrival of Mr. Lely, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Lely, at the request of Mr. Gibb, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas, read the following report of the doings of the Veterinary Dispensary Committee since the establishment of the dispensary.

Mr. Chimanlal said:—Mr. Lely, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—We are assembled here to-day on an occasion which, it is hoped will be an epoch-making one in the history of the institution for which these buildings have been designed. Before, however, asking you, Mr. Lely, to formally declare them open, I would take this opportunity of giving you a slight sketch of the history of the institution. Early in the year 1839, Government made it known that in the following April, the first batch of graduates from the Veterinary College at Bombay would pass out and be ready for employment. In order at once to afford them employment and to encourage the establishment of veterinary institutions in the mofussil, Government declared their willingness to give an annual grant of Rs. 400 to any Municipality, Local Board, or kindred corporate body which was ready to establish a veterinary dispensary in charge of any of these veterinary graduates. The terms were liberal, and Mr. James, the then Collector of this place, at once proposed to start one in Ahmedabad. The Ahmedabad Municipality and the District Local Board having expressed their willingness to come forward with grants, Mr. James, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, got the institution registered for the Government grant. The next step was to call a general meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad. At the meeting it was unanimously agreed that the maintenance of a veterinary dispensary in the city was extremely desirable and likely to be productive of much good. A committee was formed to conduct the working of the institution, with the Collector at its head and the Superintendent of Police as its executive officer. The funds at the disposal of the committee then were Rs. 1,100, besides private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 542. Since 1891-92, Government have given a great liberality, contributed two-thirds of the veterinary officer's pay, in addition to their annual grant of Rs. 400. A building for the dispensary was selected near the Civil Hospital, on a monthly rental of Rs. 13, and Mr. Juggonnath K. Bhatt, G.B., V.C., who has remained as veterinary officer up till now, was put in charge. Since that year the institution has steadily gained in popularity and usefulness, a result due in a great measure to the exertion of our veterinary officer, but also to the support it has received, both from gentlemen of the camp and the city. For instance, in the first year only a few 538 patients were treated, while last year the number had risen to 1392. The expenditure has risen during the same period from Rs. 1,200 to about Rs. 1,600 last year. With such an increase in the number of patients, the unsuitability of the hired quarters began to be painfully felt. Therefore, in March 1893, at the instance of Mr. Frost, the then Collector, it was proposed to ask Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, whose liberality in helping institutions for the protection of animal life, is so well-known, if he would be willing to extend his generosity to Ahmedabad, by giving a money contribution towards the erection of a more suitable and commodious building for the dispensary. Our Sub-Judge, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, was asked to wait upon the honourable gentlemen to ascertain his views in the matter. The outcome of the negotiations was that Sir Dinshaw with exemplary generosity expressed his willingness to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the new buildings if Government would grant the land free of cost and on condition that the dispensary should be called by his name. These conditions were accepted, and the buildings, the formal opening of which we are assembled to celebrate, are the result. Our thanks are therefore due both to Government and more especially to Sir Dinshaw. I would also make this the opportunity of thanking all gentlemen who have so far, either by sending their animals for treatment or by money subscriptions, helped on the institution in its young days, and would beg of them to continue their support. Now, Mr. Lely, one of the chief objects of the dispensary is to afford free treatment to agricultural bullocks, I beg leave of you and the company to address a few remarks in Gujerati to the patels and others assembled here who do not understand English. (Here Mr. Chimanlal explained to the patels that they might have their sick bullocks treated free, and asked them to let this be known in their village, &c.) Now it only remains for me to call upon you, Mr. Lely, to declare this building open.

Mr. Lely then went down the dais, and proceeded to formally open the hospital building with a silver key, which was subsequently presented to him. After doing so, he returned to his seat and addressed the assembly as follows:—Mr. Gibb, Mr. Chimanlal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In declaring this hospital open I must first of all express the regret which I am sure we all feel at the absence from among us of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, to whose kindly gift we owe the building. So one man know how to make money, but not how to spend it; many of us know, or think we know, how to spend it, but do not seem able to make it. Sir Dinshaw is one of those rare persons who know how to do both. He makes it as an upright and successful British merchant, he spends much of it in helping the poor and weak. This is emphatically the age of hospitals. It is true they were known many years ago. They existed on a small scale in ancient Greece and Rome, and your own great Asoca issued edicts far and wide, as we know from his still remaining pillars, for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries as well as roadside wells and trees. But up till lately the English word "hospital" meant rather an inn or dharmsalla, and it is only within the last century that any extended effort has been made to give skilled medical treatment to the poor. In our own Bombay Presidency, a 100 years ago there were no hospitals; 50 years ago there were very few; and at the present day there are over 300 in the various centres of population. In the city of London there are more than 1,500—all of them, be it noticed, independent of Government support. But whatever the case with hospitals for men and women, veterinary science is entirely modern—150 years ago there was not a veterinary school in the world. The farrier was simply the village blacksmith,—just as in earlier times the surgeon was the barber. It is indeed within the present generation that men have woke up to the fact that the merciful man is merciful to the beast, that our horses and dogs are endowed with bodies almost as delicately constructed as our own, that they are creatures of the same Heavenly Father, and subject to much the same pleasures and pains as ourselves. Indeed, we may almost apply to them the very words familiar to many of them with which Shylock claimed common ground with the Christian: "Hath a dog not eyes? Hath he not feet, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Is he not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter? If you prick him, doth he not bleed? If you poison him, doth he not die?" Now it is specially fitting that these facts should be recognized in Ahmedabad, which is a stronghold of the Jain religion. As to the cardinal tenet of that religion, viz., the sanctity of animal life, I will say nothing, for it might raise a difference of opinion; but surely this place for the care and cure of animals is a common ground when humane men, whether Jain or non-Jain, may join hands for common action. There is not a reasonable man of the Jain faith, who, I am sure, would deny that in proportion as we hold the life of a horse or a cow to be sacred, so we are bound to make that life painless and pleasant. On the other hand, he who most strongly asserts that the beasts of the field were created for the service of man will admit that it is our duty to make the lot of our servants a happy one. There is also a practical side to the work. Some people say that we British folk never lose sight of the main chance, even in our charity and religion. If the reproach is true it is one we must share to some extent with nature herself. To be cruel is to be wasteful. To trade dishonestly is in the end to trade unprofitably. To be unjust is in the end unwise. So from a purely business point of view the work of mercy to be carried on in this hospital is fraught with gain to the country. In an agricultural country there is nothing more valuable than the cattle, and nothing more to be dreaded than cattle disease. Most of you may have heard of the rinderpest, which is sweeping over the great continent of Africa like a forest fire. In Rhodesia, we are told that out of 200,000 head of cattle, not 15,000 remain alive. Khawa's country, we read, has escaped more easily than its neighbours, and how has it escaped? Out of a million cattle, no less than 8,00,000 lie dead on the ground. And so the terrible monster goes on devouring the substance of the country as it goes. It has now entered Cape Colony, and to all appearance nothing will stop it, but the deep sea. Now, God forbid that such a calamity should fall upon our India. It would be worse than the plague, worse than famine. Yet those who live in towns are scarcely aware of the loss the rest of this country has to bear from cattle disease even in ordinary years. According to the popular mythology, the world rests upon the neck of a cow, some say upon that of an elephant, some upon a snake; but I think it would be far truer to say that the whole fabric of this land of India rests upon the patient village bullock. Without him the plough would lie idle in the furrow, the grain unthreshed in the yard, and even if threshed, there would be no means of conveying it to market. Yet, he has many enemies. I have seen a whole herd of milch cattle dried up for the years by an attack of foot and mouth disease. Realise what this means to the owners who were trusting to it for daily nourishment for their children and for a little ghee for their own use and for sending to market. I have seen the working cattle of village decimated by something very like rinderpest. Now, my friends, we cannot control the rain-clouds, but we can by energy and skill, to some extent, retard the steps of the angel of death, both for ourselves and our animals; and one of the greatest offerings that could be given to this country would be to bring skilled veterinary treatment within reach of every village. I hope the citizens of Ahmedabad will regard this building given them by Sir Dinshaw as only a beginning. There ought to be at least an other in an outlying part of the district. Not only so, but you want one or two travelling doctors who will go among the people and be in readiness to carry modern appliances to any place when specially requested. It is your duty, not only as compassionate men, but as prudent citizens to do what you can to this end. We, all of us, must feel drawn to the silent patient tiller of the soil, who provides by his daily labour our daily bread, but if he could himself speak this evening, he would paraphrase the Shakespearian motto, and say not "Love me, love my dog," but "Love me, love my cattle." I have much pleasure in asking you to carry this resolution by acclamation:

"That we, on behalf of the people of Ahmedabad, desire to thank Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., for his generous gift for the building of this hospital; to express our regret that he cannot be present today to receive our thanks in person; and to assure him of our hope that in his retirement he may be cheered by the memory of this and many other actions to alleviate the sufferings of others." (Loud applause.)

At the termination of Mr. Lely's speech, which was heard with great attention and was frequently greeted with warm applause, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranchorlal Trivedi, and in a neat little speech dilated upon the utility of the veterinary institutions and the generosity of the Parsi baronet, through whose munificent aid the new building came into being.

Mr. Sumbhuprasad Bechardas requested Mrs. Lely to present to Mr. J. K. Bhut, the officer in charge of the hospital, a gold watch and a shawl, which were subscribed for by a number of his friends and admirers. This request being gracefully complied with, Mr. Bhut made a suitable reply, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Lely and the usual distribution of flowers, &c,

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN MAGISTRATES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared in reference to an application made by one Rahimtula Mulji, complainant in an assault case against Hasam Dewji and two others, for the court to pass an order to the effect that Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, who heard the charge, should conclude it at the Esplanade Police Court.

Complainant in his written application stated that he filed an information on the 23rd October last in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. Dastur. The case came on for hearing before him on the 3rd November, and was adjourned for further hearing on 18th November. The case having been heard several times was finally adjourned on the 18th December to the 15th instant. In the meantime Mr. Dastur was appointed Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan was Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution applied to Mr. Dastur on the 18th December, and subsequently to have the case transferred to his court to be tried by him. The magistrate expressed his willingness. Some time after this the defence applied to Mr. Taleyarkhan that the case should be tried by him, and the papers were brought back to the Mazagon Court. Mr. DeSouza objected to this, and arguments on both sides were heard. Mr. Taleyarkhan ruled that as the defence objected he could not order the transfer of the case. The matter was then adjourned to allow an application to be made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to order the transfer. The case, the prosecution submitted, should be heard by Mr. Dastur, who was in a better position to arrive at a correct conclusion.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused and opposed the application. He urged that the court had no power to make an order, such as was applied for. The rules of procedure were framed under section 21, which gave no such power. The prosecution indicate extraordinary anxiety to have the case transferred because they believed the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate held an opinion adverse to his (counsel's) clients.

Mr. Velinkar, for the second accused, also opposed the application on the same ground.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, in disposing of the application, remarked that it was not denoted in opposition to Mr. De Souza's application that the Chief Presidency Magist

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 5 CASES CUTLERY.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following cases,—
H 98—16907 and 16916—2 cases each 500 dozen knives.
H 98—17064 and 84—2 cases each 250 dozen knives.
H A H H—17281—1 case 60 dozen scissors.

SALE OF WHITE COTTON DORIA, NANSOOK AND STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Madgavkar & Co., the following :—
On account and at the risk of Mansookhdass Motilal—
M 285 M—6599-108—3 cases white cotton doria 28 in. 40-5 yds.
M 456 and Co.—7032-40—9 cases white percale stripes 30-1 in. 40-5 yds.
On account and at the risk of Panalal Joharmull—
M 457 and Co.—7047-55—9 cases white percale stripes 30-1 in. 40-5 yds.
On account and at the risk of Bhagatram Baldevdass—
B 421 B—8018-21—4 cases white nansook 35½ in. 18 yds.
On account and at the risk of Nawrungrai Khooram—
N 224 K—7257-41—5 cases Nansook 35½ in. 18 yds.
On account and at the risk of Sagarmull Bessesardass—
D 434 V—7701—1 case splitgized prints 23 in. 52 yds.
On account and at the risk of Ramkison Shivnarayen—
D 434 V—8032 and 8025-7—3 cases white Nansook 35½ in. 18 yds.
On account and at the risk of Hardwori Bagadia—
M 454 and Co.—7009-18—10 cases white percale stripes 30-1 in. 40-5 yds.
H 229 B—709-18—10 cases white cotton doria 28 in. 40-5 yds.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the suit No. 643 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following shares.
4 Shares in Treacher and Co. Limite , bearing Nos. 416. 1235, 1275 and 1899.
8 Shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, bearing Nos. 413, 969, 1528. 2715, 3237, and 3617.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—Also a lot of teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of dumbwaiters, dining tables, teapoys, sideboards, ottoman, cheval glass, teak and blackwood gown press, teapoys, bedsteads, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman proceeding home.
On account of the concerned—
20 dozen quarts good Scotch ale.
98 „ pints „ „ „

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong single-seated office brougham in very good order.
1 handsome brown Arab pony, 13-3, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, a nice back.
1 strong victoria with removable coach-box with a black Arab horse and harness, a nice turn-out.
1 bay Australian mare 16 hands, broken to single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES at Lockesley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Auction, at the abovementioned place.
On account and risk of Husra Tosiel.—
2 horses.
On account and risk of Mahomed Khamisa—
5 horses.
On account and risk of Alimahomed and Jowad.—
2 horses.
The above horses are now on view,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vassudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p.m., THIS DAQ WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vassudevjee, by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as under :—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Matunga District, in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar, and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt-works belonging the Mahwal District, on the west by the salt-works called Salamaty and Dharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilkhadi and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt-works called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No.— and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 343,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayan Vassudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto, and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations, and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

[CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported a further advance in Consols of 1/8d. per cent.. at 112 5/16 ; Indian sterling loan being unchanged at 117¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills remained at 2 7/8 per cent., but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further reduced 1/8th, to 2¾ per cent., 3¼ per cent Rupee Securities declined 1/8th, say to £62¾. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at £29 11/16d. per oz. ; and in New York also the metal was unaltered in value with demand Exchange on London as before. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put down 1/8d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7/8d. Brazier's Copper advanced 5s. per ton., to £57·10 s. per ton. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale at which there was a good demand. Bombay prime qualitities were firm and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher ; and Bombay common qualities were taken at the last sale rate. The total quantity of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 1,020,000 ; and of Ship Skins, 1,290,000 skins.

The price of Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed in London yesterday was 41½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, via the Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre. Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm ; Brown Rapeseed, at 38½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm ; and Linseed, at 35s. per 416 lbs., business done via the Canal, same shipment, to Dunkirk, market steady.

At Liverpool yesterday the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-32d. per lb. to 3-15-16d. ; and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for January deliveries, and 3 7-8d. for May-June. Quotations for East Indian Cotton were generally 1-32d. per lb. lower. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 300 East Indians ; Imports 38,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The value of ready Mid.-Upland Cotton in New York declined 1-16 cent yesterday, to 7 3-16 cents ; and April Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales ; and this season's figures to date compare as follows with those for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895
Monday's Receipts	34,000	18,000	43,000
Two days' do.	59,000	31,000	71,000
Since 1st September 1896	5,314,000	3,798,000	5,772,000

Locally, no business has been transacted in the *Cotton*, *Wheat*, or *Seed* markets or in *Freights* today, owing to the absence of dealers from the Bubonic Fever scare.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	8,866 bales.
Wheat	523 cwt.
Linseed	534 „
Castorseed	5,691 „
Groundnuts	1,133 „
Rice	12,047 „

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been a fair demand for Bank media of remittance, and rates receded during the day, closing, however, steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d. „
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d. „
Francs do.	1·59 3-4 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100¼ and 100 7-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, 100 3-16 and 100 3-8 having been quoted later on, and these also having been the closing rates, with 98, nominal, named for Threes. The market has remained very quiet, with hardly any business reported.

SHARES.—We again make no change in our list, none but nominal quotatations being obtainable in the present deserted state of this market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarello, arrived on the 19th instant :—From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Preston, Mrs Dermott, Mr Shaik Esfahin, Rev J W Leveno, Mrs A Eischton, and Mr D Nezuit.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T W Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (16th January) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—General Gatacre, Col Dean, Captain McWhinnie, Captain Browne, two native gentlemen, and 290 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, Dec 28.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, Jan 16.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Kola, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 15.—Steamers Kistna, Shahsad and Palamcotta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Swayne, Capt, Bengal, R E, ordered Home for duty at India Office, from Lucknow.
Austin, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd B I, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 19.

Dean, Col, Bengal, D Army R Dept, on inspection, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Laffan, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Madras.
Knox, Lt, Ms, 19th M I, from leave, to Secunderabad.

JANUARY 17.

Parkin, Capt, Ms, 1st Northampton, on leave, to Lahore.

JANUARY 18.

Moseley, 2nd Lt, Ms, 4th Hussars, to join, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow evening at 5-45 p.m.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, this morning and Friday next, at 7 a.m., sharp.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, on the Apollo Bundar at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.
The launch will leave the Apollo Bundar as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.
5. The proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow night.
6. Recruits are reminded that to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize they must complete their course before Feb. 8.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 23rd instant at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review Order—Khaki.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section and attached to "C" Company :—No. 4138 Cyclist A. J. Beely.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th February.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following :—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhonie.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hopehall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bundar.

Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2. Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3. Non-Members Rs. 4, to include one Lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—January 1, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant C. Ainslie, R. E., of a daughter.
FAITHFULL—January 1, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Faithfull, 21st P. L., of a son.
REID—January 9, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, of a daughter.
SHAKESPEAR—January 10, at Sylhet, the wife of Major J. Shakespear, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—COLGAN—January 14, at the Catholic Cathedral Armenian Street, Madras, by His Grace the Archbishop of Madras, uncle of the bride, George Phillis Clarke, I. S. C., Adjutant Madras Volunteer Guards, to Josephine Colgan, youngest daughter of the late Mark Colgan, Esq., J. P., Castle-Dockar, Co. Meath, Ireland.
HALL—HAYES—January 9, at the Wesleyan Church, Sudder Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Brown, Alfred Leslie, eldest son of the late Alfred John Hall of Barnes, Surrey, England, to Catherine Johanna, widow of the late W. J. Hayes and daughter of the late Major D. Buckley, Ordnance Department, Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

CADELL—January 12, at Jodhpur, James Dalmahoy Cadell, Lieutenant, Central India Horse, of typhoid fever.
DARCY—January 9, at Kassuli, suddenly, Edith D'Arcy.
FOYSTER—January 10, at Multan, of typhoid fever, Gerald Mowbray Foyster, I. C. S., son of the Rev. G. H. Foyster, Rector of All Saints', Hastings, aged 25.
PRINGLE—January 9, in the Medical College Hospital, from Ch. Bright disease, Mr. William Thorpe Pringle, of Nasmipore, aged 39 years, 10 months and 4 days.
REID—January 9, at Dera Ismail Khan, Hunter Macdonald, wife of Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, aged 19.
STOKES—January 15, at Cathedral Gardens, Teynampet, May Florence, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes.
STUART—January 14, at the Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, of diarrhœa, Annie Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Stuart, Senior, aged 63.
WEBB—January 11, at Allahabad, Graham (Tinker) the dearly loved son of Edward and Lizzie Webb, aged 6 years and 4 months.
WILSON—January 14, at Hazaribagh, F. Wilcox, late of the Bengal Police.
WOOD—January 14, at Sialkot, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood, I.S.C., Sessions Judge, suddenly, of heart disease, aged 52.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

TEN years ago Mr. (now Sir Charles) Ollivant, when Municipal Commissioner, became aware of the fact that the duties of that office had become so heavy that the services of a Deputy Commissioner were required to keep abreast of the work. The Government shared that view, and provision was made in the Municipal Act of 1888 for the appointment, subject to the confirmation of Government, of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner at any time if it shall appear to the Corporation expedient so to do. Mr. Acworth learned by experience that his predecessor was fully warranted in the opinion that such an officer was required. The appointment being dependent on the Corporation, none has been made. The result is that the Municipal Commissioner is overwhelmed with work constantly increasing in volume, and exceeding, even in ordinary times, the powers of any one man to discharge it in the regular office hours. At a time of exceptional stress like the present the work is practically doubled. It is absurd to expect that any man can find time to devise means to deal with an emergency that claims the best energies of half-a-dozen, if he is to be tied to his desk by the necessity of discharging the duty, imposed on him by the Act, of personally signing thousands of documents, the legal validity of which depends on his sign manual. If the services of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner were seen to be necessary by those competent to judge ten or twelve years ago, they are twofold more necessary now, when the ordinary Municipal business of the city has vastly increased, and there is in addition the need for special exertions to stamp out the pestilence and guard against its recurrence. If the Deputy Municipal Commissionership was recommended as necessary in the middle of the eighties, it has become indispensable when the nineties are drawing to their term, and we have the pestilence on hand. If the Corporation does not "deem it expedient" to appoint a Deputy Commissioner under present circumstances, it was waste of time to devote thirty clauses of the Municipal Act to regulating his position and defining his duties. It will be for the Government to decide whether the public interests do not require the services of such an officer. If the decision be, as it assuredly must be, in the affirmative, the appointment should be made. The Executive, insufficiently supplied as it is with the European element which, in such times of crisis must always be strengthened, should apply to the Corporation to ask Government for the services of a sufficient number of men from the Public Works and Commissariat to act as superintendents under the Health Officer and his staff in disinfecting the houses in the Native town which are dangerous foci of the pestilence. What is even of more urgency is to organise measures to fortify the city against any revival, possibly in a more deadly form, of the present visitation. The houses that are unfit for human habitation should be at once scheduled and closed until they are made habitable by due provision of light, ventilation, and the removal of sanitary arrangements out of the small rooms in which families and their friends cook, eat their meals, and sleep. We have already enumerated other indispensable measures which cannot be deferred with safety, but the sanitation of the interior of the chawls and other tenement houses in which the bulk of the people pullulate and become the helpless prey of every epidemic, pestilence, cholera, or small-pox, is most urgent. Happily, as our correspondent, "W. R. H.," pointed out, on Monday last, the Municipal Act gives the Municipal Commissioner full power to bring the necessary pressure to bear upon house-owners to remedy a state of things that cannot be suffered to continue. But for this and other work of a similar kind the Municipal Commissioner should forthwith be provided with a Deputy, as contemplated by the Municipal Act.

THE mass of destructive criticism which is hurled daily with more fury than discretion at the Municipal Executive and all their works, has included a letter to a contemporary in which the electrolytic process of sewage treatment is unsparingly condemned. When the outbreak of pestilence first occurred the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, granted funds for the necessary plant for an installation of the process on a small scale. The plant was wired for, and will in a short time be in working order. As the city has got so far in the matter it might have occurred to the correspondent in question that it was hardly worth while to condemn the process, just on the eve of experiment, which will show better than any amount of argument whether electrolysing is an efficacious remedy or otherwise. We are no inclined to lose faith in it on account of this correspondent's strictures, since the condemnation he has uttered is based upon a misapprehension as to the uses to which the installation of electrolysis is to be put. If the writer had taken the trouble to make inquiries, he would have ascertained that the primary object in view is to deodorise the sewage. Now, there is a considerable difference between deodorization and disinfection. A simple reference to a dictionary would have shown the anonymous scribe that deodorization is to destroy foul odours, and disinfection is to render all offensive matter innocuous, *i.e.*, to destroy bacilli. The long quotation of which the letter under reference is mainly composed is based on deductions from an experimental installation, not, as stated, on a considerable scale, but on the smallest scale possible, and carried out some four years ago. Since then electrolysis has been used among other places, with the greatest success at the Netley Hospital, and it is being continued there after extended trials. At Ipswich a temporary installation was provided during an epidemic of small-pox, and the results were so favourable that it has lately been put down on a permanent basis. Considerable stress is laid by the writer on the alleged instability of the fluid. He is evidently not aware that since the report he quotes was framed four years ago, the system has made rapid strides, and by a further process the stability is now guaranteed. The deductions obtained by a very distinguished physician, Dr. Alain Piton, of the Pasteur Institute, show that if electrolysed sea-water is used of sufficient strength and in sufficient quantities, it will absolutely disinfect and sterilize the worst form of sewage. A solution of one gramme and of equal volume only will produce sterilization of the pure "bacillus subtilis," while germinating, at the end of fifteen minutes. The correspondent is in error in ascribing to the authorities an unbounded belief in the efficacy of the system as though it were our one hope of salvation. It is not the intention of the Municipality, with the small installation such as is now to be tried, to attempt to sterilize the whole sewage of Bombay. What is intended at present is the deodorization of a certain quantity of sewage. As regards the alleged superior cheapness of chlorine, it has yet to be shown that electrolisation is not the cheapest method, for after the first cost of an installation, there is very little expense in electrolysing sea water when it is easily obtainable, as in Bombay. Under these circumstances there seems very little ground for condemning beforehand the experiment now to be undertaken.

THE grievances of the Indians who are refused admission to Natal have the sympathies of Mr. Chamberlain ; but not the help or even the moral support of the Colonial Secretary. He has informed Rafiuddin Ahmed, who appears to have constituted himself spokesman of his ill-used countrymen, who are denied a footing in South Africa because they are natives of India, that it is a labour and not a race question. The attitude of non-intervention adopted by the Colonial Office is explained by the statement that self-governing colonies are virtually independent in their Home legislation. The assertion that this is a labour and not a race question is more ingenious than convincing, and, like all evasions of a difficulty, this attempt to confuse the issue will aggravate the growing dangers of a very serious problem. The express recognition of the right of a Colonial legislature to shut out the Queen's subjects on the plea of protecting the labour market will give wings to the agitation already on foot throughout South Africa for the exclusion of "the unprovided for" and "the penniless" work men from the United Kingdom. The wisdom of handing over to a heterogeneous community of some 350,000 waifs and strays from Europe territory as large as Ireland and making them "virtually independent," so that they can refuse the rest of her Majesty's subjects access to it at their own will and pleasure, is not apparent. Natives of India are shut out to-day on one pretext ; natives of England will be shut out to-morrow on another that is already in preparation. The *Critic*, an English paper, published at Johannesburg and Pretoria, calls attention to the voices raised throughout all South Africa calling attention to "the unrestricted flow of immigrants seeking employment. Hundreds and thousands of artisans, skilled labourers, professional men, and a large sprinkling of even less desirable citizens are landed every week at the ports." The country is in such dire straits, we are told, from the effects of the rinderpest which is now raging and of recent visitations of drought and locusts, that it is daily becoming more difficult to provide for the majority of the people. "It is with difficulty we feedourselves ; how can we possibly provide for the rapidly increasing numbers who are flocking into the country weekly, many of whom have neither money nor prospects ? It is manifestly impossible, and it is therefore the duty of every good citizen of South Africa to do what he can to prevent this flood from overwhelming us. If the present rate of immigration continues, South Africa's troubles will soon be increased tenfold, for with a large proportion of the population, idle and in a state of semi-starvation, as those must be who cannot find employment, the tax on the workers will be greater than they will be able to bear. It is idle now to talk of there being room and to spare for all comers. There is not room for all. Therefore the ports of South Africa must be closed against all who are without money and without prospects"—a measure which if put in force a little earlier would have shut out Mr. Cecil Rhodes and a good many besides who are now so rich that they do not know what to do with their money. It is said quite frankly that the European "wasters"—that is to say the English artisans, skilled labourers and professional men just enumerated—are not wanted "any more than the Asiatic with his insanitary habits and his objectionable ways." Therefore immigration of the physically and socially unfit must be restricted. The Colonial Secretary's utterances will, as we have said, encourage a handful of South African monopolists to shut out not only their Indian fellow-subjects, but their English fellow-countrymen. It is absurd to suppose that all "South Africa to the Zambesi" cannot find room for more than the few thousand men of the European race who now exploit it. Mr. Rhodes can add two thousand miles to the Imperial dominion in that quarter of the world by a wave of the hand and a few successful operations on change. But what is the use of land to the Empire if it be closed against all her Majesty's subjects except those who have already set up house there ? Bechuanaland, which we have been triumphantly told is as large as all Europe outside Russia, has a white population of a couple of hundred at most. It is absurd to pretend that with such possibilities of expansion the half-million of settlers in South Africa cannot "feed themselves" if any more Uitlanders, Indian or British, settle in that part of the world.

THE organization of private charity for the relief of distress caused by scarcity has been made the subject of a somewhat brief and colourless resolution of the Bombay Government. Some three weeks ago, Mr. Logan, the Collector of Thana, informed the Commissioner of the Northern Division, that Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, the well-known Abkari contractor, had forwarded him a cheque for Rs. 3,000 as the nucleus of a fund to be raised by private subscriptions to give gratuitous relief to persons amongst the forest tribes who from one reason or another could not go to the relief camps. Section 153 of the Code provides that private subscriptions when accepted are to be paid into a general fund for each district, and to be at the disposal of the Collector. To authorise either the payment of the money into the Huzur Treasury to the credit of the General Relief Fund, or its subsequent expenditure, it is necessary that Government should give formal sanction to the creation of such fund under the Code. The Collector of Thana applied for this sanction, in order that he might announce the existence of the fund and invite subscriptions to it without delay. In forwarding this application to Government, together with similar communications of the same kind, the Commissioner of the Division expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of directing or allowing Collectors to take the initiative in opening subscription lists or to use their official influence in getting money, although as heads of the district they might fairly co-operate with private citizens by joining relief committees and lending their names and assistance. This is the view that is clearly taken by the Government of India, who in their late despatch to the Secretary of State said that such control as is deemed necessary on the part of District Officers to prevent misappropriation of the funds should be exercised, "without giving it undue prominence." As the Commissioner remarks, many subscribers would prefer their gifts to be distributed by a committee of citizens, and to make the Collector of a district the channel of distribution might have the effect of checking the flow of charity. He suggested that if some money is sent direct to the Collector for treatment, under section 153, and other money is collected by the Committee, the two agencies might be practically fused, provided the General committee is composed of practical and reasonable men, including the Collector. The Resolution does not express any opinion on the controversial point raised, but since it is accompanied by copies of the Government of India's despatch for information and guidance, it may be taken for granted that the local Government have no desire that the Collectors should depart from the principles there laid down. The Resolution sanctions

TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Parliament was opened, to-day, by Royal Commission with the customary formalities.

Her Majesty the Queen in Her Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, said :—

My relations with Foreign Powers are friendly.

The appalling massacres at Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman Dominions have called the special attention of the Powers, and Conferences of their Ambassadors are now proceeding.

Her Majesty then adverts to the success of the Dongola Expedition, and says that the way is now opened to a further advance whenever the same is judged advisable.

In announcing the arrangement with the United States for Arbitration in the Venezuela question, her Majesty hopes to effect a settlement without exposing to risk the interests of any Colonists having established rights in the disputed territory.

Her Majesty then expresses gratification at the conclusion of a general Arbitration Treaty with the United States, and hopes it will be the means of leading other Powers to consider the principle, whereby the danger of war is considerably abated.

Mention is then made of the nomination of a Commission to study the depression in the Sugar Industry of the West Indies and suggest means to ameliorate the same.

Her Majesty says she has heard with feelings of the deepest regret and sympathy of the scarcity and famine affecting a large portion of India, and that Her Government are making every effort to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity.

The development of railways and irrigation and the forethought of the authorities render the task more hopeful than previously.

The people throughout Her Majesty's dominions at home and in India are invited to second by liberality the exertions of Her Government.

Her Majesty then says that she has directed Her Government to take the most stringent measures possible for the eradication of the plague in India.

The present condition of the world, Her Majesty says, will not permit of any departure from that prudent foresight whereby the defence of the Empire has been provided for in recent years.

Bills on the Education Question and the Improvement of the Military Defence of the Empire are announced to be brought forward in the Session.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

The tenders for the one million of India Bills amount to twelve and a-half millions. Those at £97-10-6 receive 80 per cent., and above that in full.

All the tenders were for bills payable in twelve months.

NEW LIBERAL LEADER IN THE LORDS.

The Liberal Peers have elected Lord Kimberley as their leader in the House of Lords.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

Two hundred of the Royal Marines have been ordered to Benin.

The flagship Saint George has sailed from the Cape for Benin.

BREAKDOWN OF A CLAN STEAMER.

The steamer Clan Fraser has been towed into Algiers with her shaft broken, and is discharging her cargo there.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The s. s. Carthage, with mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 19.

At a meeting of the City Municipality, a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to erect a Bubonic Plague Shed.

The Bombay Government has issued a circular to all Collectors and Political Agents requesting to favour the Government with any available information regarding the plague.

There were no deaths in the city to-day. Six persons, who arrived, to-day, from Bombay, were found infected with the plague. One of them died on the Railway platform, and five were sent to the hospital.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AT POONA.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived this morning from Agra. His Highness was detrained at Loni for avoiding a crowd assembling on the Poona station. After arriving in Poona, his Highness, accompanied by Moochool Shah, went to Bamburda Camp, where 5,000 guests assembled, and crowded round the carriage to give him a hearty welcome owing to the lamented death in the family. The wedding ceremony, which has for this reason been curtailed, takes place to-morrow, and his Highness will leave in the evening for Mahableshwar.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra left Colombo for Bombay, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., and she is expected here on Thursday, the 21st instant, at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-16
3 per cent. Rente	102¼
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
5 per cent. Rupee Paper	93 3-4
Bar Silver	29 11-16

THE EAST INDIA FLAGSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Admiral Drummond has changed the date of his departure from Wednesday to Friday, when the Bonaventure and the Brisk will leave for Madras and thence for Trincomalee.

THE WRECK IN THE HUGHLI RIVER.

The following are the latest particulars regarding the grounding and loss of the City of Canterbury on the James and Mary Sands :—

The steamer, which was in pilotage charge of Mr. Wawn, left Diamond Harbour on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m. After she had discharged 1,000 tons of cargo into boats sent down while she was neaped at that station, she was coming up with the flood-tide till 11-45, when she took ground abreast of the tidal semaphore with a list to starboard. She remained in his position till 4 p.m., when she commenced to break up as the tide fell. The boats were lowered by 5 p.m., and she was abandoned.

Captain Whish, with his wife, and child, the stewardess, pilot officers and crew, and Mr. Radcliffe, Preventive officer, who joined the vessel at Diamond Harbour were landed on shore, where a small hut accommodated some of the party. The steamer's compass, chronometers, side lamps, and binnacle lamps were also taken ashore, together with some stores and clothing and other valuables of the officers and crew, the captain securing the charts and other papers. The party had to remain in a field the whole night, and watched the steamer gradually sinking in the sand. By midnight, the bridge was under water, and in the morning her bulwarks could only be seen. At 6-30 p.m., the shipwrecked party went on board the tug steamer Dalhousie, which had been sent to render any assistance required and brought them up to town.

It is expected that the steamer will gradually disappear altogether, and there will be no occasion for blowing her up to clear the channel. The steamers Murex and Dean were following the City of Canterbury, but seeing her fate turned round and returned to Diamond Harbour. Similarly the steamers Roma and Clan Camerong, which were proceeding down the river, seeing the City of Canterbury taking the ground returned to safe anchorage awaiting the rise of the tide. Hitherto, Messrs. George Smith and Sons, owners of the City Line of Steamers, have been very fortunate in their vessels. The last vessel they lost was the City of Manchester, some years ago.

LATER.

As a result of the foundering of the City of Canterbury, the channel at James and Mary Sands has silted up several feet, the consequence being that no vessels of any draft can proceed either up or down the river, and the port is now completely blocked. If a new channel is not discovered, there is every probability of there being a block for a fortnight or more, as after Thursday the tides will be less favourable than they are at present. In the shipping circles the situation is considered most serious.

The City of Canterbury is now almost entirely swallowed up by the quick sands.

THE UNSETTLED STATE OF GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 16.

It is reported that on the 9th instant a force, consisting of officers and 300 soldiers, accompanied by 150 begaries, to cut down the jungle, marched to Caransol, and had an encounter with the revolters. The latter showed themselves in large numbers, and succeeded in killing three officers and twenty-three soldiers. The dead bodies of the officers were removed to Sanquelim, and those of the soldiers were left on the field. Within three days fifteen people of Ponda are reported to have been shot dead by order of Mr. Pigado, the Administrator. The men were invited to the Administrator's office, and were shot down. On the 11th instant forty individuals were transported to the penal settlement, at Africa, by the gun-boat Africa. These individuals were arrested and put in jail, the accusation against them being that they were accomplices of the Ranes. The accusations were based on statements of persons who might have had different motives. The worst aspect of the business is that they have been transported without any judicial proceeding even that of a Council of War. Among these 40 individuals, there are two minors of the age of 11 and 14 years, respectively. Another encounter between the Government force and the revolters is reported to have taken place on the 12th instant, at Rerignant, resulting in some being killed and wounded. Three out of the latter were brought to Pangim, one of them dying on the way. Some soldiers deserted, throwing down their arms at Satory. They were picked by a comrade and brought to the Administrator's office. It is reported that at Vossongali and Uenel Pali, some houses have been burnt by order of Government. In Dar Bendem, the Government troop surrounded a group of the revolters, but the latter, with pluck and boldness cut through the siege, killing several soldiers. In Quelpalle of Embarbacem three persons were arrested in their houses, and shot down at once. In Sanguem a cart-driver was killed, and in Collem four were killed and their houses were burnt. The Banes remain quite safe in their jungle, but the poor people pay with their lives to give an air of triumph the Government troop. The reason given for persecuting the helpless inhabitants is that they will interfere with the Banes and revolters to terminate the disagreeable situation which Government find it impracticable to cope with by other means. In the meantime, the people are leaving the country for British territory.

The committee which was appointed under the presidency of the Count of Ribandar to perpetuate the visit to India of his Highness Infant D. Affonso have offered to the Government the funds which are to be applied to the school at Bicholim, to be called "Practical Military School of His Highness's Infant D. Affonso." The Governor-General, in accepting the offers, praises the laudable efforts of the committee which, besides connecting the name of the Prince to a useful and important military institution, will serve to perpetrate the memory of his Highness' visit to this country. The *Boletim Official* of 9th January opens a credit of another Rs. 50,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses in connection with the suppression of the revolt, the previous credit of Rs. 60,000 having been already exhausted. Drs. F. A. de Lima, H. P. Pegado, and S. A. Pereira have been appointed assistant military surgeons to the army. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 12th December averaged Rs. 64 per mile compared with Rs. 223 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the 23 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 65,157, against Rs. 2,11,403 for a similar period last year. The Government have embarked on an hazardous scheme in ordering the issue of currency notes to one-fifth of the value of the gross annual income. The yearly revenue is about 21 lakhs of rupees, and the new issue will be worth more than 4 lakhs. The financial condition of the treasury has driven the Government to issue the notes, but its results are not likely to enhance Government credit. It has been made a legal tender for all purposes, but private individuals and merchants are not likely to accept the notes without a large discount. The treasury may issue the notes, but there will be no money to change them, and naturally people will decline to accept the notes, as was the case before. The notes are issued bearing the date of 1st December 1896, and have already been put into circulation, to the amount, it is stated, of five lacks.

The Central Provinces Season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks :—Weather generally clearer and getting warmer with high winds. Bilaspur received 60 cents of rain. The spring crops are coming into ear and are on the whole in fair condition. Some slight damage is reported to pulse from frost in Mandla, and to gram and pulse from caterpillars, and insects in Seoni and Nagpur. Fodder and water sufficient except in Hoshangabad and parts of Seoni, Nagpur and Sambalpur. Cattle disease in parts of Seoni and Nagpur. The numbers on relief works from 11 districts, which have sent in reports, are Saugor 26,507, Jubbulpore 51,990, Damoh 9,328, Mandla 13,448, Seoni 6,409, Narsinghpur 11,141, Hoshangabad 19,962, Nimar 989, Wardha 275, Nagpur 2,912, and Bilaspur 3,107, including 21,335 gratuitously relieved. Total 145,168. There were also 19,119 on railway work in Saugor and Jubbulpore. A test-work was opened on 9th January in Chanda and attracted 1,054 persons. Prices at Saugor 8½, Damoh 9, Mandla 8½, Seoni 9½, Narsinghpur 10, Hoshangabad 10, Nimar 11, Wardha 11½, Nagpur 15 and Bilaspur 11.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

So far as this country is concerned, the year 1896 may reasonably be spoken of as a year of at least partial trade revival. Like its predecessor, it has been a chequered year ; various developments have taken place which have disturbed, and even checked, the growth of commercial confidence, and have caused repeated set-backs in the various markets ; and the closing months of the year do not present quite such a hopeful aspect as some of their predecessors. But, on the whole, trade has further expanded. The improvement which was discernible in 1895 has been continued, and has apparently spread in various directions not then so definitely affected ; and, allowing for such unfortunate events as the scarcity of rain in India and the consequent famine, actual and prospective, and for the uncertainties as regards the currency and the tariff which still cloud the outlook in the United States, 1896, has presented much which has tended to encourage the opinion, not infrequently expressed a year ago, that 1895 would prove to be the turning point between a five years' period of industrial and commercial contraction and depression and a five years' period of expansion and prosperity. Taking, as usual, the latest published official returns of our foreign trade, those for November, we find that the aggregate declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the first eleven months of the year is £219,631,003, showing an increase of £12,641,317, as against the corresponding period in 1895, which year, in its turn, showed an increase of £8,295,000 against the corresponding period in 1894. Thus, as compared with 1894, the minimum year since the Baring collapse of 1890, 1896, shows an increase of about £21,000,000 in round figures ; the total, however, it may be pointed out, though it also exceeds the amount for 1893 by about £18,500,000, and 1892 by about £12,000,000, is still about £18,500, less than the total for the corresponding period of 1891, and about £22,500,000 less than for that of 1890. Still, bearing in mind the general decline of prices, which was continuous for the greater portion of the year now closing, there is at least satisfaction in the reflection that the foreign and colonial demand for our productions has succeeded in value this year the amount for either of its four predecessors.

The declared value of the merchandise imports during the eleven months for which we have the figures show a still more marked increase, the total being 398,303,740 or £18,553,717 more than the amount for the corresponding period last year, nearly £23,000,000 above the amount for the corresponding period in 1894, and about £30,000,000, above the figures for 1893, the year in which this latest period of expansion in the value of our imports began. It must be observed, in passing, that this expansion of our imports, the aggregate amount of which now substantially exceeds even the figures for 1890, 1891, and 1892, though undoubtedly due largely to increased imports of raw materials and foodstuffs, is also partly accounted for by a conspicuous increase in the value of our imports of foreign manufactures. It must, of course, be remembered that these so-called "manufactures" include prepared articles which really serve as materials for some of our own industries. But we are bound to concede to those who are disposed to take an adverse view of this feature that the increase this year has been due to increased imports of articles which do apparently come into competitions with our own productions, such as iron manufactures and silk goods, rather than to imports of leather, say, which might well be regarded from the industrial point of view as a raw material. We may readily assume, however, that in both the cases named there are very special technical reason for these imports. Indeed, the fact that our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise this year show a decrease in value of upwards of £4,000,000, or about 8 per cent., as against last year, might suggest that these imports have to a larger extent than usual entered as integral parts into our own finished productions and have been re-exported in that form, were it not for the fact that the decrease in question is full accounted for by the decrease in our re-exports of foreign and colonial raw materials such as cotton and especially wool.

The past six months' traffic of the railways of the United Kingdom, for which the full figures are now available, are satisfactory in the extreme, especially considering that the comparison is with a period of growing business activity and heavy takes in the second half of 1895. As reported by the *Railway News*, the receipts or the week ended December 27, on fifty-five railways aggregating 19,718 miles, amounted to £1,576,795, an increase of £159,139, of which £73,700 was contributed by passengers, and £78,600 from goods. For the 26 weeks comprising the half-year, the total receipts were £44,190,000, or an increase of £1,333,000, of which the passenger receipts yielded £487,000, and the goods revenue £803,000 increase. As the first half of the year showed an increase of £2,036,000, contributed in about equal proportions by coaching and merchandise traffic, it will be seen that the gain for the whole year is no less than £3,370,000 or over 4 per cent.

The number of applications for patents during the past year in this country amounts to approximately 30,172, showing the remarkable increase of 5,105 over the previous year's figures. On glancing through the subject matter, one cannot help being struck with the extraordinary attention which has been given to cycles by inventors. Never has there been known such remarkable activity in any branch of invention. The total number of patent applications in this subject amounts to over 5,600, while during the height of the fever no fewer than one application in every four had some reference to velocipedes, as cycles are technically termed at the Patent Office. Motor vehicles have not, perhaps, received as much attention from the patentee as might have been expected, and both with regard to cycles and motor-cars the field is apparently still open.

The year 1896 closes with shipbuilders more fully employed, and with a larger amount of work booked for the coming year than they had to look forward to twelve months since. The production of our shipbuilding yards has surpassed all previous records, being 1,316,906 tons, comprised of 696 steamers of 1,260,680 tons, and sailling vessels of 56,226 tons. The nearest approach to this large total was in 1889, when the production was 1,209,361 tons, of which 505 were steamers of 1,083,793 tons, and 95 sailing ships of 125,568 tons. It may confidently be stated, Mr. John White's "Annual Shipping Review" says, that the past year's production includes many more high-powered steamers having a greater proportion of their tonnage occupied with passenger accommodation and propelling power than the tonnage produced seven years since, and to that extent the returns are more favourable as affecting the question of over-production, which is of the highest importance to the large body of shareholders who have invested in tramp steamers. An increasing proportion of the new cargo steamers have been for account of regular lines, who are with such ships taking the trade formerly done by tramps, and these liner cargo boats, being of greater power than their predecessors, are able to move more cargo during the year. Of this type may be noted the steamship Pennsylvania, of 13,700 tons gross, built during the past year, of about 20,000 tons burthen. The Georgic, of 10,077 tons, built in 1895, of about 15,000 tons burthen, was considered a leviathan, but within twelve months it is dwarfed.

For the first time for a long while past the Government has allotted three months' Treasury Bills. The whole of the million offered for tender yesterday was taken in bills of that currency, and the rate paid was equivalent to a discount rate of a trifle over 2½ per cent. only, or 1 per cent. below the market rate of discount. In the ordinary course this would be taken to mean an early return to ease, but in the present instance this must by no means be taken for granted. At the moment Treasury Bills are as acceptable as Consols, even more so in fact, because in the case of Treasury Bills a holder is assured that at the expiration of the period for which they are allotted he will secure his capital again in full, but there is no such guarantee now-a-days with Consols, which fluctuate much more violently than was formerly the case, owing to the element of speculation which has entered in. The allotment in three months' paper is probably, however, on the expectation that the bills can be renewed subsequently for a longer period on easier terms.

The last settlement of the year 1896 has been satisfactorily disposed of, although, as was generally anticipated, it has been accompanied with a considerable squeeze for money. The final settlement of the year is, as a rule, looked forward to with a certain amount of apprehension and dread, but this was not so much the case with the settlement just concluded, as the speculative position open was by no means a large one in any direction, and though money was expected to be dear there was no fear that borrowers would have any difficulty in getting their requirements satisfied at a price. The comparative ease with which the account has been adjusted, however, has created a favourable impression, and assisted materially in bringing about the cheerful feeling which characterised all departments of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The firmness of the past day or two has increased the impression that a rival of activity may be anticipated early in the New Year.

Writing from Paris M. Ottomar Haupt affirms that the establishment of the gold standard in Russia is a question of only a few weeks. The Government already pays one-fourth of the official salaries in gold, and the Imperial and other banks are doing their best to put gold coins in the shape of half imperials into circulation. On the other hand, the "Monde Economique" of the 26th instant states that the question of the date of the legal introduction of the gold standard cannot be decided for some months, because it is intended to make prior arrangements for a change in the constitution of the Imperial Bank whereby it will become a discount institution, and that this preliminary process will require some time. M. Ottomar Haupt criticises adversely the statement so often made, and lately repeated by the Cologne Gazette, to the effect that the long accumulating stock of gold in Russia is to be regarded as a "war fund." At first, he observes, there was perhaps some excuse for entertaining "this legend," but those who have watched intelligently the conduct of the Minister of Finance for some time past could have no doubt that the accumulation was intended to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments in gold. M. Haupt states that Russia holds at present £113,360,000 of that metal, besides £640,000 in gold credits abroad, making a total at command of £114,000,000, nearly enough to pay all the outstanding rouble notes, the total amount of which is not more than £114,800,000.

It is apparently regarded as a foregone conclusion in Washington that an extra session of the United States Congress will be summoned by the President-elect, Mr. M'Kinley, to meet as early as March 15 next, and mainly for the purpose of passing a new Tariff Act. According to Washington correspondence in the New York papers, all the leaders of the Republican party who have discussed the programme of the incoming Government with Mr. M'Kinley confirm this belief. A confident opinion has been expressed in certain authoritative quarters that a new Tariff Act can become law before June 1, while in other quarters it is contended that the necessary formalities cannot be completed until late in July or early in August. It is, however, said to be the general opinion that the Republicans will be strong enough to pass a bill framed in accordance with their wishes quickly ; and this opinion is expressed even in Democratic journals. It is contended that opinion generally recognises the desirableness of a bill to provide additional revenue being passed before July 1, because of the danger that a new issue of bonds may become necessary if the revenue is not increased, or seems certain to be increased, by that time. Mr. Dingley, whose name is associated with a bill which passed the House of Representatives in winter, has expressed his opinions on the matter as follows :—"The Government needs more revenue and will obtain it largely by Customs duties. I do not think the postponment of action until the regular session of Congress in December (1897) will be so beneficial to the business interests of the country as prompt action. We shall know before July, if an extra session is summoned, whether a tariff can be passed or not. The Senate is very doubtful, and we need to elect senators in the two doubtful States of Kentucky and North Carolina in order to be in a position to shape legislation. Even then legislation is not assured. I do not know what the attitude of the Silver Republicans in the Senate may be. There is a general impression that they would not filibuster indefinitely against a Tariff Bill, and that some of their votes might be secured. Such questions can only be put to the test by a special session, if business interests are not to be left in uncertainty for another year.

That the members of the exchanges in Germany are not going to submit quietly to the new regulations for dealings in stock and produce is clear from the fact that the members of the Corn Exchange at Stettin and of the Free Union of the Berlin Produce Exchange have decided to absent themselves from the exchanges in order to protest against the new law prohibiting speculation in futures. According to the *Times* correspondent the immediate supervision of the Berlin Stock and Produce Exchanges is to be entrusted to a committee consisting of the senior members of the Berlin Mercantile Guild, but the management is placed in the hands of a special Bourse Committee of thirty-two members, of whom twenty-four must be active dealers, and eight senior members of the Mercantile Guild. The chief feature of the Bourse Bill, is the prohibition of time dealing in corn and in mining shares, as well as in the shares of enterprises with a total capital of less than 1,000,000. In referring to the above subject the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the representation of agriculturists on the Bourse Presidential Committee is the occasion of bitter complaint and of keen ridicule. Agriculturists of standing declare that they have no time to visit the Bourse daily, and it is shrewdly surmised that if only those "who have retired from business or from whom business has retired" accept the new appointments they may fall victims to the temptation of gambling on the Bourse in its worst form. It is believed that an attempt will be made by the members of the Produce Exchange to conduct their business entirely outside the Bourse. At present it is believed not only that this course is practicable, but also that the trade in futures, which it was an object of the new law to prevent, can be conducted without coming into literal contact with its provisions. It is even believed that on the stock Exchange it will be found possible to evade the new regulations intended to limit speculations in "differences." In any case all the elements of conflict between a powerful section of the business world and the Executive are present.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 p.m., on Sunday. The Carthage, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, brings the following passengers :—

Buckland, Mr	Overend, Mr and Mrs H B L
Dean, Major L A	Parson, Mr F C
Fair eather, Mr Neville	Rawlinson, Capt
Hancock, Mr E H	Sterling, Mr
Hinde, Brig-Surg	Sharp, Mr
Hole, Lt A L	Stewart, Mr
Millard, Mr T	Tyrrell, Mr
MacMullen, Col W F	Twigg, Major
McKerron, Mr J Muir	Vidal, Capt
Newell, Lt and Mrs H A	

THE LOSS OF THE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS.

Further information respecting the wreck of the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings off the coast of Reunion, shows that when the crew and passengers were embarked on the s. s. Lalpoora, Lieutenants St. John and Windham, with ten men of the ill-fated vessel, remained on the island for the purpose of endeavouring to recover some of the baggage. Divers were obtained on the island, together with other local labourers. Before the Lalpoora sailed 142 rifles and a small part of the baggage had been saved. The troops and crew marched on the 15th January to Sainte Pierre, and thence railed to Galet on the 16th. At the latter port they were embarked on the Lalpoora for St. Louis. The strength of the York and Lancashire Regiment embarked on the Warren Hastings for India, and now at St. Louis, is as follows :—23 officers, 2 warrant officers, 928 men rank-and-file, 25 women, and 36 children. The Regiment on arrival will proceed to Agra. The following is the list of officers of the regiment, but only twenty-three of the thirty named are expected here :—Lieut.-Col. H. Boughy ; Majors W. J. Kirkpatrick, H. C. O. Plumer, and E. C. Broughton ; Captains S. F. Grosvenor, E. F. Woodford, H. N. Byass, C. H. Kikewich, R. E. Galindo, F. F. W. Daniell, and E. G. G. T. Baines ; Lieutenants E. J. Woodley, F. P. Hewlett, T. T. Gresson, H. P. Thurnall, G. Capron, F. E. Aston, J. S. Armstrong, H. K. Colston, W. E. Sykes, and M. Middleton ; 2nd Lieutenants R. J. Longden, R. Selous, C. H. Taylor, G. E. Bayley, F. T. C. Hill, E. C. Robertson, H. F. Byrne, and W. H. Luttman-Johnson ; and Quarter-master J. Fuller.

The officers and crew of the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings are as follows :—Executive officers—1 Commander, 4 Lieutenants, and 4 Sub-Lieutenants ; Engineers—1 Chief Engineer, 3 Engineers, and 4 Assistant Engineers ; Warrant Officers,—1 Clerk, 1 Gunner, 1 Carpenter, and 1 Medical Subordinate ; Seamen class. 1 Syrang of lascars, 1st class ; 8 Sucunnies, 2 tindals of lascars, 1st class, 12 lascars first class, 12 lascars second class, 12 lascars third class, 12 lascars 4th class, and 12 lascar boys ; Engine room crew, 1 Syrang of stokers, 1st class, 3 tindals of stokers, 1st class, 3 tindals of stokers 2nd class ; 15 stokers 1st class, 12 stokers, 2nd class 12 stokers 3rd class, 12 stokers 4th class ; 1 stern crabman ; artificers, 2 carpenter's crew ; 1 plumber ; 34 domestics ; and miscellaneous ratings. This makes a total of 187, the largest number in the Indian Marine.

The names of the officers are as follows :—Commander G. E. Holland ; Lieutenants J. H. D. St. John, T. J. Walker, H. C. E. Dobbin, W. G. Windham ; Sub-Lieutenants F. V. de Burgh, E. W. Huddleston, and O Goldsmith ; Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden ; Engineer F. Olford ; Assistant Engineers C. K. D. Frost, T. H. Avery, H. Robertson, A. A. McDonald, B. R. M. Brebner, and E. A. Vile ; 1st Grade Clerk T. Rodrigues ; 3rd clerk P. R. Ramos ; Assistants-Surgeon W. J. Neill ; Gunner W. H. Graves ; Carpenter M. C. C. Bonig. Commander Holland, joined the service in 1880, and in 1893 attained to his present rank. He holds the Distinguished Service Order, and has a second class Gunnery certificate. It may be mentioned that the Warren Hastings is the second vessel of the Indian Marine that has been lost, the first being the Enterprise, which perished in a cyclone with all hands off Port Blair in 1891.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While Englishmen at home are subscribing freely towards the Indian Famine fund, it is gratifying to find that they are doing the same also in India, and especially in Bombay, where most of the wealth does not lie in their hands. Out of a total number of 147 subscribers in the list published in the papers 81, I observe, are either Christians or Jews, and the remainder are natives of this country. From the fact that almost all the finest mansions in the city on Cumballa Hill and in the Warden and other roads are occupied and often owned by Native gentlemen, it conclusively shows in whose hands the wealth of the town lies ; the percentage of wealthy natives of this country to Europeans, moreover, being very considerable, we find that not one-half the subscriptions which amount up to date to about Rs. 78,000 has emanated from the former.

I, as a poverty-stricken Englishman, who has to toil hard for his living, must enter my respectful but emphatic protest against the flagrant apathy of the wealthy Native population which the subscription list betokens. They apparently think it is not their duty to assist in the present distressed state of the country with their charity : that Government and Englishmen should do so. So far about £5,000 only has been subscribed ; whereas in England the list has already exceeded £30,000, and in a few days will exceed probably £100,000.—Yours &c.,

Jan. 18. CRITIC.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A scheme is on foot to establish a centre for treating and tending the sick women of the Mahomedan and Hindu communities chiefly, who object to be taken to the hospitals now open and to be treated by men. The plan proposed requires the use of a bungalow for the residence of nurses and a lady doctor, and a large compound in which sheds may be erected for the accommodation of patients who consent to be moved there for treatment. I have reason to believe that I shall be able to find nurses and doctors without difficulty, but they are unable to work without quarters. I appeal, therefore, to members of the Mahomedan and Hindu communities to place at our disposal a bungalow in an open place in any central position, and also, as far as possible, to assist us with liberal contributions. The expenses will be heavy, and it is proposed not to allow any difficulty about payments by the patients to stand in the way of giving all necessary attendance, both medical and nursing, both in their homes and in the hospital sheds. The charity will also be made as far as possible a means of reaching such cases of distress and want as were referred to in a short leader in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th instant. The need is urgent, and I hope that the response to this appeal may be speedy. All contributions and assistance will be duly acknowledged in this paper and in any other daily paper required.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. BENSON,

Jan. 19. First Physician to the Cama Hospital.

"NO PLAGUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the term "Plague" as describing our present fever visitation has been held by Dr. J. Cantlie and other eminent experts to be scientifically unsound, incorrect and misleading, might I suggest that the term should cease to be used in newspapers and in public and private correspondence in connection with the malady prevailing in Bombay.

The use or abuse of this unfortunate word "Plague" has done much mischief, and its continued use merely tends to prolong the panic.

Let the disease be henceforth known by its more appropriate name "Bubonic," "Pneumonic," or "Glandular" Fever.—Yours, &c.,

POLLEN.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, the 18th instant, it is stated that the authorities of St. Xavier's College contemplate transferring the College to Surat, and have obtained from the Collector of Surat a plot of ground for that purpose.

This report is absolutely without any foundation, and as it is damaging the interests of the College, I must request you to be to good as to contradict it I should feel obliged if you were to do so in your issue of to-morrow (Wednesday, 20th inst).—Yours, &c.,

J. B. STEIN, S. J.,

Jan. 19. Rector, St. Xavier's College.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Fort and Colaba)	5	4
B Ward (Mandvie)	2	3
C Ward (Bhuleshwar)	21	11
D Ward (Girgaum)	6	10
E Ward (Byculla)	18	18
F Ward (Parel)	2	3
G Ward (Mahim)	3	4
Arthur Road Hospital	0	13
Parsee Hospital	0	0
Jain Hospital	0	2
St. George's Hospital	0	0
Found on road	0	2
Total	58	76
Total to date	3,817	2,781

THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Syndicat was held last evening, at which the Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. R. M. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave were present. It was resolved that the following proposition, dealing with the attendance of University students during the present term, should be submitted at an early meeting of the Senate :—"That for Arts Colleges in Bombay or Kurrachee or any other town that may in the judgment of the Syndicate be affected with the bubonic plague, and for the Grant Medical College and Government Law School in Bombay, the operation of Bye-Law 27 be suspended as regards the number of days attendance to be required during the present term, and that such attendance be at the discretion of the authorities of the institution to which each student belongs. The Syndicate further decided to bring forward a proposal suspending the first part of Bye-law 36, which requires that a Convocation for conferring Degrees shall be held on the third Tuesday in February.

OPPOSITION FROM PEOPLE AT WORLI.

The Municipal Executive experience great opposition at the hands of ignorant fishermen at Koliwada, Worli. They persist in burying dead bodies near their own houses. They refuse to carry them away, and put all sorts of difficulties in the way of the authorities when they seek to carry away the corpses for disposal.

QUARANTINE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Major S. Comfort, United States Consul, wrote us yesterday as follows :—

I have the honour to hand you herewith copy of a cable just received from the Department of State, Washington, for quarantine regulations against the plague now raging in this port. The telegram is as follows :—

"Washington, Jan. 18.

Treasury quarantine cholera regulations apply to plague with fifteen days' detention exposed persons."

SANITARY MEASURES IN THE TOWN.

The Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., is directing the erection of sheds. He is indefatigable in looking to the arrangements for lime-washing of the houses and other sanitary measures that pertain to the Engineering department.

The Health Officer being of opinion that dampness accelerates the spread of the disease, Khan Bahadur Murzban has stopped the watering of the roads. Certain public roads are, however, still being watered as usual. The Executive Engineer has now 180 men to white-wash the houses. They are distributed in Goghari Street, Bhendy Bazaar, and in the Fort, at Maroti Lane, commonly known as Hanuman Lane, and Bamanji Street. The Executive Engineer, so far from having experienced opposition from people at Bhendy Bazaar, has received most cordial support from the people. It is difficult to get workmen, although not a single case of fever has occurred among these men. The white-washing in the street is carried on under Mr. Atkinson, Chief Inspector of Roads. At Sewree three lazarettes for operations upon horses for the preparation of the anti-toxin serum, by Professor Haffkine, have been now erected under the supervision of Mr. Murzban. The stable is 54 feet by 24, and is capable of giving accommodation to eighteen horses. There is a shed for servants' quarters, which is 48 feet by 15, and also one for cattle which is 27 by 10.

ERECTION OF TEMPORARY HOSPITALS.

Two temporary hospitals, one for Hindus and another for Mahomedans, are now erected at Narelwady. The Hindus have also obtained permission from the Municipality to erect a hospital at Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens. The work of constructing sheds for the Parsees is progressing at Matunga, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer and his men. This shed will give accommodation to eight families. As regards the preparation of the burial-ground at Tank Bunder the contract has been given for filling it up with earth, which is being obtained from the road under construction through Narelwady, and it is hoped that in another six weeks the ground will be ready for the purposes of burial. A part of the ground is proposed to be given to the Jews, and the remaining plot will be assigned to Mahomedans.

The drainage of the new Tank Bunder burial-ground is also taken in hand by the Municipal authorities.

A proposal is received from Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia, second son of Bai Motlibai, to give water free of charge to the residents of Amboli, at Andheri. The question will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee.

The total subscriptions up to date to the Parsee Special Fever Hospital in Bombay amount to Rs. 10,127-14-1, and to the special Sheds Fund Rs. 4,661.

A Nowsaree correspondent states that, on Saturday evening, a Purdasee Brahmin, about 45 years of age, died of the bubonic fever at the dharmsalla near the Railway station. There are in the dharmsalla three Parsees suffering from the plague. A Parsee doctor has come from Baroda for the examination of plague-stricken patients.

It is said to be the intention of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, to transfer two of the judges on the Original Side to form a third court on the Appellate Side, where there is enough work for three courts. There will thus be one court sitting on the Original Side instead of three. His lordship, we hear, is against closing the Original Side altogether.

We hear that the Maharaja Gaekwar has appointed a committee to ascertain whether the measures adopted at Baroda and in the districts are sufficient or inadequate to prevent the importation of the plague from Bombay. The committee consists of the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Shumsoodin, Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer Teleyarkhan, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Chikko, Water Works Engineer, Dr. Dhurandhar, the Health Officer, and Dr. Gandar, and Dr. Batookram, civil surgeons of the Dufferin and Jamnabai Hospitals.

Mr. Munchersha Pestonjee Nallaseth, of Borah Bazaar Street, makes a generous offer to Parsees who wish to erect sheds for their accommodation on vacant plots of ground. He has in his possession over a thousand bamboos, tarpaulins, and ropes, materials sufficient for the erection of fifty sheds, of which he makes a free offer to his co-religionists.

The work in the docks has considerably diminished owing to the prevalence of the plague and the Native merchants having left Bombay in consequence. There is nobody to take delivery of the goods previously ordered out from England, and they are all deposited in the wareh

them free medical advice, and the medicines are supplied by Messrs. Treacher and Co. on account of the Port Trustees.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr. J. Hind	10
" Dady Ghanthy	5
" Damji Lakhmichand	20
" H. Chalmers	15
" Ernest Lauterunudt	10
" C. Holleau	10
" F. W. Shaw	20
" J. Sanders-Slater	15
" C. T. Meyer	10
" T. A. Bland	10
" W. H. Macke	20
" N. B. Thosar	20
" N. B. Jassawalla	5
" E. Gayer	20
" S. Penny	20
" J. Peace	10
" T. Ralph Douse	20
" & Mrs. W. C. Hughes	20
Messrs. Nanoo Khanji and Co	10
Mr. Haji Kadir Rahimtula	10
" Dhanji Manji	5
" P. R. Wilson	20
" F. D. Panday	5
" J. C. C. Bowen	20
" S.	20
" A. F. Walker	20
" Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E.	20
" John S. Maitland	10
" R. S. Brown	20
" G. H. Townsend	20
" E. H. Hankin	20
" G. Ramsaye	20
" P. B. Sayle	20
" P. P.	20
" J. Monteath	20
" Roland Maidment	20
" Max Demo	20
" P. J. Damania	20

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I was hearing various contradictory reports from the public at large regarding the utility and working of the newly-established Parsee Fever Hospital, I made up my mind to visit the institution. I went there last Saturday forenoon, when I saw Dr. Bahadurjee working there with his assistants. I met in the hospital also Mr. N. H. Patak, who has contributed considerably by actual hardwork to the formation of this absolutely necessary place during this trying time. No better selection of place could possibly have been made to locate the hospital. Its situation is central, not very far from thickly populated Parsee quarters and easily reached by tram or train, Mr. Cama's bungalow at Chinchpokli is a large building with lofty, airy, well-ventilated rooms, wide verandahs on all sides, spacious corridors, extensive outhouses with a vast compound, and has open space in the neighbourhood, particularly towards the west, north, and east sides. I was greatly struck with the admirable arrangement of the wards, everything being scrupulously clean and arranged in order. I visited the kitchen, and was surprised to find that the able conductors of the hospital with a wise thought had succeeded in securing the services of Parsee cooks so difficult to obtain now-a-days —so that even the orthodox people of the community could have no objection to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution during this critical period. Considering that the hospital was so rapidly got up to meet the unfortunate sudden demand, the pharmacy on the spot was tolerably well-furnished with the requisite drugs. To supply a quantity of pure milk for the patients, about a dozen buffaloes were kept in the compound, so that that genuine article of nourishment for the sick without adulteration may be had on the spot at any hour of theday or night. There was accommodation for 100 patients with all the necessary articles on the premises; and even tents have been pitched in the compound, should additional accommodation be suddenly required. There were thirty-four patients, men, women and children, all visited in turn by Dr. Bahadurjee, who had a few soothing words for each patient. Then again, the sight of the European Sisters, of Merry, native ayahs, and wardboys, administering quiet comforts in various other ways to the unfortunate men, women, and children, and the admirable cleanliness and arrangement on the spot reminded me of my visits to American hospitals years ago. In short, I should say there was no room for improvement. I had nothing to suggest, and the only remark I made when I left was that, if Parsees alone, unaided by foreigners, could display forthe such a hospital in the time of emergency, why not have a permanent hospital for the community after the troublous times are over? With this reflection I left the place, inwardly blessing the half-a-dozen young men who had volunteered without any personal gain or object to devote themselves to this philanthropic work at an awful and critical period in the history of Bombay when the city expects every educated man to do his duty, and not to run away like a coward.

Now the question arises: When so many Parsees daily die of the plague, why those afflicted with the dire disease do not resort to this place to get immediate succour and relief? Why should the old prejudice, viz., that hospitals are only for the needy and indigent people, prevent my co-religionists from taking advantage of this institution when they daily die by dozens elsewhere? The hospital is not named the Bubo Plague Hospital; it is called the Parsee Fever Hospital. I would strongly recommend any Parsee, whether of the middle or lower class, to go to the hospital at once as soon as he begins to feel any kind of fever at this juncture.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Prompt measures in a suitable place by qualified men are likely to avert the aggravation of the case. Parsees say "Why so many die at the hospital." The only answer is that many patients go to the hospital at an advanced stage of the attack when it is too late to cure. Some begin their own remedy with the patent ague mixture, and naturally get alarmed when they discover symptoms of bubo. From the daily hospital records furnished to me on the spot, I found that out of the 112 patients admitted up to date, 16 have been discharged cured, 19 are in a convalescent state, and 59 cases proved fatal. Out of the latter, some died on the day of admission, and many a day or two after.

Sir, at this time I cannot serve my community better than by most earnestly recommending afflicted families to send their fever-stricken members promptly to the hospital where I found from the records there were forty persons employed for various purposes to render all immediate help during the day or night. My Parsee brethren, set aside all your old prejudices and save the precious lives of the members of our united community by making a free and immediate use of the hospital, which is entirely maintained and conducted by our own people, and where there is a total absence of any mismanagement or lack of attention, but, on the contrary, where the best medical skill obtainable in the city is available for a couple of hours twice a day regularly and for which the patients have not to pay.

I do not wish to discuss the burning question whether the local municipality is or is not responsible for the present state of affairs; but I cannot refrain from saying that it pains my heart to see day after day my beloved city steadily declining in consequence of this great visitation. During my daily journey from Parel to the Fort and back, and during my visits to other parts of the city, when I witness the deserted look of the streets, the tram cars running with half the usual number of passengers, when I see that almost all the windows of four and five-storied houses are closed up, and when I notice that every shop that is open in a street twenty are closed—when I notice all these, tears trickle from my eyes to see such a condition of the city, in the growth, progress, and prosperity of which I had taken an earnest interest from my very boyhood. But, Sir, at such a time of trial one should muster up his courage, and instead of flying from the evil to add to the general alarm, one should, by his own example, give encouragement to others to wait and watch, and "up and doing." It is the duty of every *pater familias* not to cause panic in his family, but to embolden his sons and daughters to bear the general trial bravely. Parsee journalists, writers and lecturers have often boasted of the ancient glory of their Persian race; they have depicted in glowing terms how their forefathers fought with the ancient Greeks, and even subsequent to their landing on the Indian shores after the fall of their empire, tradition says, how on one occasion Parsee women bravely combated with the soldiers of some native princes. Now is the time to keep up that prestige by actual practice, and to show that of all the Indian communities we are a valiant race, real descendants of those ancient Persians. Let us not join the general exodus, let us keep our heads cool, and adopt measures by means of our wealth and by individual efforts, each in his own humble way, first to save our community, and then to save the city of our adoption from the calamity.—Yours, &c.,

January, 19. K. M. SHROFF.

THE MILL INDUSTRY AND THE EXODUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear it is being seriously proposed by the Millowners' Association to stop the daily payment system now under trial in all the cotton mills in the city owing to the alleged failure of this concession to attract operatives to most of the mills. In my humble opinion this would be a great mistake for the following reasons: (1) The fault does not lie in the system, which is undoubtedly the best for the men at this critical time, owing to the depletion of the money-lending classes, but it is due to the paucity of labour—the bulk of the mill-hands having already left the city. (2) The ready-payment system is working well on many a mill of moderate size, which is favourably situated. These mills absorb most of the available hands. (3) Mills that are comparatively unwieldy, and require a very large number of hands, and which are at the same time inconveniently situated for the men, naturally find fewer hands to work such mills to their full productive capacity, and they are consequently losing comparatively. All the local mills taken together, however, absorb the mill-hands now to be found in the city, and it is an erroneous belief that any considerable number of hands still left in the city are holding back through sheer "cussedness." (4) Such mill-hands as have small holdings in their native villages have already departed: the remnant consists generally of those who have more or less cast their lot in the city for good or evil. (5) The discontinuance of the ready-payment system, or the eventual closing of all mills, because a few concerns are, for peculiar reasons, working well in the face of existing drawbacks, cannot fail to press heavily upon the very workmen who have not so far deserted their employers, and who therefore deserve well of them *in times of distress. Rich* and poor alike are confronted with losses during the present exceptional times; the former can bear the strain in *extremis* without shutting the gates of industry altogether. It would, I submit, savour of cruelty to the poor and improvident mill-hands to deprive them of their employment in the stricken city at the present juncture.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYAK A. TALCHERKAR.

Jan. 19.

POONA CITY.

There were in all thirty-two cases of the bubonic plague in the city of Poona from the 19th December 1896 to the 17th January 1897. Out of these twenty cases were indigenous and twelve imported from Bombay. 29 cases proved fatal and 3 are remaining sick.

KARACHI.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom on the 12th and 13th instant, the Municipal returns recording 18 seizures 14 deaths and 18 seizures and 15 deaths, respectively. On the 14th instant, however, the number of cases rose to 34 with 28 deaths. This extraordinary rise is to be attributed to the unprecedented fall in the temperature from 80° to 60°, and even lower during the night, occasioned by the few showers, that recently fell. There is, we are glad to note, a change in the meteorological conditions that have prevailed for the last few days, which indicate a restoration of the temperature to its normal height, when we hope to see a diminution in the number of cases.

PRECAUTIONS IN CEYLON.

We are able to state that, though the plague has not yet reached Colombo, and, we hope, will not, our Mayor (Mr. F. H. Price) is taking precautions to deal with it if it does appear. He has carefully studied all the reports of the pestilence since it manifested itself in Bombay, and during its appearance in Karachi and Poona, and he has given most detailed instructions to the Sanitary authorities under him as to how to deal with cases that may come to their notice, and to do everything possible to prevent a spread of the disease, should it appear. If a case occurred to-morrow—the patient would be at once transferred to the hospital at Urugodewatte, which was built some time ago for small-pox patients, but has long been in a state of disuse. This hospital has been renovated under the Mayor's directions, and, further, two camps are now being prepared, one at the northern, and one at the southern end of the town, for people to live in, who, residing in a quarter where a case of plague appears, and being, therefore, likely to take flight, can stay till danger of infection has passed. This has been successfully done in Bombay. Camps of a like nature were formed there, and people living in houses in the vicinity of a plague-stricken house were very glad to avail themselves of them; but Colombo is ahead of Bombay in that the sites for these camps have already been selected, and the order for the building of the houses for the refugees has been given before a case of plague has appeared here. In Bombay this all had to be done after the pestilence showed itself. The dwellings in these camps being merely temporary, it follows that they will only be of cadjan. The Mayor is also having the different wards of the city cleansed thoroughly. He has a big brigade of men at work on this duty, and yesterday they finished the first section of the work, with the result that we are now able to state that the worst parts of San Sebastian have been cleansed throughout, and there is little danger of disease appearing there as the result of insanitation.—*Times of Ceylon* (Jan. 14.)

THE LAMENT OF AN EXILE.

BOMBAY, thou jewel of a region wide,
Hast fallen wounded in thy height of pride!
Thy busy shops, thy wheels that spin the thread,
Thy merchant's, broker's, banker's constant tread,
Thy thronging people, beaming bright and gay,
Thy equipages in their rich array,—
All these were yesterday: but now, alas!
A dismal spectacle, a cruel pass!

The serpent fangs of thy fell, nauseous foe,
The fearful plague, is causing solemn woe.
With fiendish zest it wields a mighty rod,
A visitation of the wrath of God.
The young, the fair, the cheery, each and all,
Entangled victims in a moment fall.
A hopeful son, a darling daughter lost,
The rest are swept in waves of panic tost,
And wildly flying, hither thither roam,
The tearful remnants of a broken home.

The puissant focus of a myriad feet,
Where types of every nation used to meet,
Has now attained a centrifugal might,
That drives the populace in headlong flight,
Majestic portal of the Imperial clime!
Thy towering bells are jarring out of chime,
And ominously doled out notes of grief
Discount all hopes of gaining swift relief.
But be consoled, as all the world bemoans,
Thy fateful lot with sympathetic groans,
Great town, thy younger sisters fondly vie,
Among themselves the force of prayers to try,
And humbly supplicate with posture prone,
In front of God's august, almighty throne,
At last the harrowing evil to avert,
And graciously His mercy re-assert.

And chiefly this our dear loved ancient town,
Surat that claims traditional renown,
Whose busy sons abound in numbers vast,
In fair Bombay, by stress of fortune cast,
Has loyally replied to duty's call,
The Davar, Dasturs, clergy, laymen, all,
Submissive offering 'fore the Altar bright,
Devoutly anxious prayers for the flight
Of that death-dealing hydra, grim and foul,
Whose wicked deeds have wrought a piteous howl
O God of mercy, with Thy boundless grace,
Vouchsafe to listen! Lift Thy mighty mace,
Strike down the Monster, raise the stricken down,
Restore Bombay its glory and renown.

Surat, Jan. 18. M.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA AND ITS OFFICERS.

WHEN the progressive Japanese nation launched a new Shipping Company—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line—running big vessels to and from all parts of the world, we expressed approval and hoped the Company would prosper; but if it be true, as is stated in the *Japan Mail*, that the European captains are to be withdrawn from the steamers on the Company's Bombay line, and Japanese master marines appointed in their stead, we fancy passengers will have some hesitation in travelling by the line. We have before now felt that it would be more satisfactory were the Chief Engineer on each steamer to be an European, as well as the Captain; but when it comes to the withdrawal of the only European officer we think a protest is called for, as far as European interests are concerned at all events. The Japs can do what they like with their own steamers, of course, but if they expect to secure European trade by means of their vessels they must make it their business to furnish Europeans with some suitable guarantee of security, which, hitherto, the presence of a European in charge of the boat has been. On inquiring at the office of the local agents of the Company, we were told to-day that the change was only to be made in regard to one of the steamers on the Bombay line—the "Hiroshima Maru"—which was here lately and which has now gone to Bombay, and the Colombo agents stated it to be in the light of an experiment, and an experiment that was not surprising in view of the progress of the Japs in the last few years. They said that the Kaisha had just secured a mail contract to Bombay, and one of the stipulations of the contract was that one of the ships on the line should be wholly officered by Japs, and hence the change; and they were quick to assure us that no such change was contemplated on the European line. If on the one, why not on the other? We think, too, the agents will be found to be in error in imagining it is only one vessel on the Indo-Yokohama line that is to be thus officered throughout by Japs. The *Japan Mail* speaks authoritatively and distinctly says the "European captains" on the line are to be withdrawn with Japanese "master mariners" in their stead.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hards in the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

KHAN BAHADUR CASSAM MITHA'S CHARITY.

A NUMBER of grain-shops are being closed in Bombay owing to the exodus of the grain dealers, and there has been a great enhancement of prices of those who still open their shops. Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha has extended the scope of usefulness of the grain shop which he opened in Kalsa Mohalla about three weeks ago. He is now selling bajri and rice at rates which are far lower than those at which he purchased the same. The rates are far more favourable than those ruling in the bazaar. About three or four thousand people daily take advantage of the opening of the shop, which is doing an incalculable good to the poor sufferers of the city. A large staff is employed to sell the grain, and the whole day the street is full of people who gather round the shop from morning till evening. The Khan Bahadur has arranged to freely sell grain to everyone without distinction of caste, creed, or religion, and Hindus, Mahomedans, Goanese, and even some Parsees benefit by his charity. During the famine of 1876-77 many respectable families were starved to death, being ashamed of begging. But Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha has written asking the patels or heads of various Mahomedan sects to inform him about the need of the poor and the destitute people in their respective *jamats* promising to send them support privately. He has also requested the patels to give him the list of destitute people incapacitated from old age or infirmity from working for their livelihood, and to such people he has arranged to send grains and money according to their requirements. For this humane and charitable work Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha has earned the gratitude of the poor people, and it may be hoped that his example will be followed by other wealthy Mahomedans.

The famine relief fund for the Bombay Presidency amounts to Rs. 86,000. Besides Rs. 2,500 subscribed by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Standard Oil Company has subscribed Rs. 5,000.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops is officially published as under:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 9th January.—Showers have fallen generally in the Carnatic, in parts of the Southern districts and at a few stations in Vizagapatam. No rain elsewhere. Water-supply is sufficient in the Carnatic, and in the Central and Southern districts and under large works elsewhere, but is generally poor or bad in the Deccan and the Circars. The sowings continue in the southern half of presidency and under irrigation elsewhere. The standing crops over the former area are generally good but are indifferent or bad in the Deccan and the Circars except under irrigation. The harvest continues in the latter districts with poor or bad yield, except under large irrigation works, but in the southern half of the presidency and on the west coast, that of the early crops is yielding fairly. Pasture and fodder in the Circars and in the Deccan are scarce, elsewhere the former is sufficient, but of the latter supplies are at present short. The cattle are generally in good condition but are suffering in parts of the Deccan districts. Prices are slightly easier of stationary, except in Ganjam where they are rather dearer. Cholam (Sorghum vulgare) in Kurnool 16, in Anantapur 15, in Cuddapah 14 1-2, and in Bellary 14 seers per rupee. The numbers relieved were—Relief works 19,937, Inmates of kitchens 1,298, weavers 5,913; all in the Deccan districts. The increase in workers is chiefly in Bellary and of weavers in Cuddapah. Two test works were opened in Vizagapatam during the week but they failed to attract workers.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 13th January.—Rain is urgently wanted for crops lately sown in the affected districts The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in two talukas of Shikarpur and in one of Karachi, and the Upper Sind Frontier; they are withering for want of rain in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar; are unsatisfactory in Thana (Bassein) in Sind, Gujarat, and Kaira, and are indifferent elsewhere. The sowing of the late crops has been completed, except in Khandesh and Ratnagiri. The autumn harvesting is almost finished in Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak and Shikarpur. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking is almost completed in Khandesh and continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar Wadhwan and Baroda. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar but is healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Kaira. Prices are rising in Panch Mahals, and in parts of Ratanagiri, Poona and Sholapur; are falling in the Upper Sind Frontier and in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; are stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Kaira and parts of Broach, Surat and Poona. Prices of the cheapest staple grain in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 13, Belgaum 12 1-2 Sholapur 10½, Bijapur 10 1-2, Poona 10½, Ahmednagar 10, Nasik, Khandesh and Satara 9 1-2, Kolaba 9 seers per rupee. The average daily numbers employed on relief works were:—Bijapur 46,499, Sholapur 33,521, Ahmednagar 23,462, Poona 14,264, Nasik 12,614, Satara 16,228, Khandesh 10,834, and Belgaum 1,909. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bijapur 3,064, Sholapur 2,385, Ahmednagar 7, Poona 2,571, Nasik 2, Belgaum 80.

BENGAL.

For week ending 13th January.—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few slight showers in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of the winter rice is still proceeding. In Bihar (except in the Madhubani Sub-division of Darbhanga) the spring crops are generally doing well; in parts of North and East Bengal the se crops are fair; elsewhere they are reported to be very poor and in need of rain. In Bihar and Hazaribagh the prospects of the spring crops are favourable. Transplantation of spring rice is going on, but rain is required for it in some districts. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except from Darbhanga and Purnea, where it fell from 8½ and 9 seers to 9½ and 10 seers, respectively, and from Balasore, where it rose from 13 to 11 seers a rupee. The price of maize has risen in Champaran from 10½ to 10 seers per rupee, and in Patna from 10½ seers to 10 seers 3 chittaks. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (maize) 10 seers, Saran (maize) 10 seers 3 chittaks Champaran (maize) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (maize) 10 1-2 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 1-2 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 9th January were—Relief works—Nadia (8th January) 2,485 (men 1,471, women 292, children 722), Khulna (6th January) 232, Patna 609 (men 203, women 270, children 136), Shahabad 1,480 (men 560, women 625, children 294), Saran 4,493 (men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,440), Champaran 79,054 (men 31,014, women 27,483, children 20,557), Muzaffarpur 2,441 (men 1,040, women 385, children 436), Darbhanga 46,132 (men 21,187, women 17,859, children 7,086); total for the whole Province 136,979 against 81,898 in the previous week; Gratuitous relief—Saran 3,769 (men 752, women 2,259, children 758), Champaran 3,407 (men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203), Muzaffarpur 275 (men 50, women 137, children 88), Darbhanga 17,103 (men 3,650, women 8,740, children 4,773), Nadia 54 (men 8, women 40, children 5); total for the whole Province 24,958 against 13,593 in the previous week.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 9th January.—Save for some light showers in the districts of Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun, there was no rain during the week. The crops are generally reported to be fair. Cane-pressing continues and irrigation is being carried on in some districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, in sixteen districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows:—Agra 5,623, Etawah 7,730, Banda 109,633 Cawnpore 39,031, Hamirpur 33,972, Allahabad 140,622, Jhansi 20,805, Jalaun 35,346, Jaunpur 26,971, Gorakhpur 6,805, Lucknow 38,140, Unao 17,382, Rae Bareli 35,794, Sitapur 25,816, Hardoi 49,080, Bara Banki 13,992; total 601,546. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed in relief works 384,944, relieved as dependants 128,991, relieved in poor-house 37,558, relieved under other provisions of the Code 54,040. The numbers relieved in twenty districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed were, on the same date, as follows—relieved on test works 30,697, relieved in poor houses 12,466, relieved under other provisions of the Code 14,591; total 57,145. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 662,692. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high, but show a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Bara Banki and Unao 10 seers; Allahabad, Hamirpur, Sitapur and Jalaun 9½; Hardoi 9½; Banda 10½ and Rae Bareli 10½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 13th January.—Rain has fallen in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshwar and parts of the Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, Debra Ismail Khan, Karnal, and Gurjanwala districts, but the fall has been very slight exceeding one-tenth of an inch only in Rawalpindi and Peshawar where it was over half an inch. In Hazara, Kohat, Kangra and other districts not specially reported on, the rainfall has been more abundant but the Central and Southern districts have as yet received no general rain. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing are still going on in some districts. The sowing of the spring crops has been nearly completed except in the northern districts where it is believed the recent rains have enabled the people to continue their sowings. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported fair to average, but poor in parts of Rawalpindi and in the dry tracts of Amritsar and Gujranwala. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in most districts, but they are still suffering from drought in Mooltan. The unirrigated crops have dried up in Lahore. More rain is wanted throughout the province. Much of the dry land is lying unsown owing to the failure of timely rains. The stock of food-grain is insufficient in Hissar and parts of Julunder, and with the cultivators of Amritsar, Lahore and Gujranwala. Grain is being imported from Sindh into Hissar. The sugarcane crop has been injured by frost in Amritsar which has also lessened the outturn of this crop in Sialkot. The cattle are generally in poor condition owing to over-work and scarcity of fodder; their condition is said to be good to fair in Delhi, Umballa, Peshawar and parts of Amritsar. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient or scarce in all districts except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak in Gujranwalla they are reported to be unprocurable. The average number of persons employed on famine relief works is:—1,033 in Delhi 1,789 in Ferozepore, 31,924 in Gujrat, 3,397 in Karnal (including 151,232, 9,521, and 91, respectively, gratuitously relieved), 926 in Umballa and 152 in Mooltan, 17,529, including 2,750 non-working children in Hissar, and that on test works:—is 871 in Lahore, 722 in Rawalpindi, 1,178 in Rohtak, 400 in Gurgaon, 223 in Gujranwalla 102 in Ludhiana and 296 in Sialkot. 1,100 men are also employed on ordinary works from the District Fund in Gurgaon. The total number on relief and test works is about 60,534 against 39,000, last week. Prices are slightly falling in all district except Amritsar, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, as a result of the partial rainfall, but they are still high everywhere. Wheat is selling from 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee; gram 9 to 11, great millet 11 to 11½, bulrush millet 9 1-2 to 10, and maize 9 3-8 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices of the staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are:—Delni (bulrush millet) 9 seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Ferozepore (maize) 11 seers, Mooltan (wheat) 8 seers, Rohtak (gram) 10 seers, Gurgaon (bulrush millet) 10 seers, Ludiana (maize) 11 seers, and Lahore (wheat and flour of maize) 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 13th January.—The wheather has been generally clearer and is getting warmer with high winds. Bilaspur received sixty cents of rain. The spring crops are coming into ear and are on the whole in fair condition. Some slight damage is reported to pulse from frost in Mandla, and to gram and pulse from caterpillars and insects in Seoni and Nagpur. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Hoshangabad and the parts of Seoni, Nagpur, and Chanda labour. The numbers employed on relief works from eleven districts which have sent in reports are:—Saugor 26,507, Jubbulpore 51,030, Damoh 9,323, Mandla 13,448, Seoni 6,409, Narsinghpur 11,141, Hoshangabad 19,962, Nimar 959, Wardha 275, Nagpur 2,912, Bilaspur 3,107, including 21,335 gratuitously relieved, total 145,168. There were also 19,119 employed on railway work in Saugor and Jubbulpore. A test work was opened on the 9th January in Chanda and attracted 1,054 persons. Prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor 8¾, Damoh 9, Mandla 8½, Seoni 9½, Narsinghpur 10, Hoshangabad 10, Nimar 11, Wardha 11½, Nagpur 15, and Bilaspur 11 seers per rupee.

BURMA.

For week ending 9th January.—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and in Upper Burma the cultivation of dry-weather paddy is in progress. The standing crops in Mandalay are withering from want of rain. The crops on irrigated lands in Minbu which have not failed are estimated at 14 annas. The paddy on lands irrigated by the Meiktila and Minhla lakes in the Meiktila district is almost an entire failure. The crops in the Lower Chindwin are generally poor. The price of paddy has decreased largely in Toungoo and Mandalay considerably in Bassein, and slightly in Thongwa, Thayetmyo and Pakokku, elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers employed on relief works are:—Meiktila 16,407 and Myingyan 7,689; on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 3,034 and Myingyan 2,663. The price of rice in Meiktila is 8 seers 13 chittacks and in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

ASSAM.

For week ending 12th January.—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice is nearly finished, the outturn being average in the Surma Valley, good in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley and poor in the Lower Brahmaputra Valley. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 8 seers 3 chittacks, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 10, and Tezpur 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Scarcity of fodder is being felt in Cachar and the Khasia hills. The water-supply is sufficient except in Cachar and parts of Nowgong.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 13th January.—Mysore:—Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) and paddy have been harvested. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore; and have risen in Chitaldroog and Hassan.

Coorg:—Harvesting of rice is nearly completed; picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 13th January.—Berar:—The weather is cool. Standing crops are in poor condition. Cotton picking and cutting of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) are almost finished. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop has commenced in Akola and Basim. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. High prices for food-grains continue and relief works appear likely to be necessary by the end of the current month.

HYDERABAD.

No rain. More rain required in the Gulbargah division for the improvement of the standing crops; other division report the spring crop to be in good condition Prices are:—wheat 7 1-2 coarse rice 7 3-16, white jowari 10 to 11, yellow jowari 9 3-8, gram 9 1-2 and tur 10½ seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 13th January.—No rain fell in the Central India Agency during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in four districts of Bundelkhand; and are in progress in all other Agencies. Spring crops are good in one district of Gwalior and one of Bundelkhand; fair in four districts of Gwalior and one of Bundelkhand and in Bhopal; bad in remaining districts of Bundelkand; indifferent elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage good in two districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are high in Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. Opium is in fair condition. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gwalior 7,753; Bundelkhand 7,270; Baghelkadd 16,583; and on gratuitous relief:—Bundelkhand 1,736; Baghelkand 1,998. Prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based, were:—In Gwalior 10 to 10 1-2, and Baghelkhand 10 1-2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 13th January.—Rainfall: Bikanir 39 cents, no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are satisfacory in Kherwara, Jallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypur and poor in Dholepur. The spring Crops are fair in Bikanir; sowings completed in Mawar and Jaisulmere. Standing crops are generally good except in Dholepur. Harvest is good in Jeypur and Bhurtpur; below averages in Harauti and average in Ajmere-Merwara. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Mewar. Agricultural stock generally good except in Bhurtpur, Pasturage or fodder are sufficient except in Tonk, and in some tehsils of Jeypur, Dholepur, and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising in Pertabgurh and Meywar; falling in Jhallawar, Ajmere, Ulwar, and Bikanir; high in Harauti; and are steady elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 6,708; Kotah 994; Dholepur 5,155; Bhurtpur 11,002; Bikaur 12,003; Jaisulmere 643; and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,119; Bhuretpur 315 Bikanir, 1,486, Jaisulmer 9. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based were:—Marwar 8 1-2 Kotah 14 1-2 Dholepur 11½, Bhurtpur 10, Bikanir 8 seers 13 chittacks to 8 seers 4 1-2 chittacks; and Jaisulmere 8½ seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 13th January.—Light showers of rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty. Relief works in porgress and 952 persons employed. Price of the staple food-grain is 10 seers per rupee.

KASHMIR.—KASHMIR VALLEY.

For week ending 12th January.—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal. Price twenty-four seers per rupee.

NEPAL

For week ending 9th January.—No rain has fallen but the weather has been cold and cloudy. Prospects goo. Prices 7 and 8 seers per rupee.

SIR CHARLES DILKE took part in a fencing competition at M. Baudry's School of Arms at Paris, where so many well-known duellists have been trained. The ease with which he charges his sword from hand to hand in the course of a bout disconcerted some of his adversaries, but Sir Charles was not among the three winners. The names announced by M. Carnot, Deputy, who presided, were: First, M. Max Doumec, who scored the maximum number of points; second, M. Elie Dufraisse, only beaten by M. Doumec; and, third, M. De La Croix, who was only touched twice. A number of leading swordsmen were present, including MM. Menudier, D'Hautarive, Louder, Cloutier, &c.

INDIA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM AND THE FAMINE.

VIEWS OF AN INDIAN ENGINEER.

MR. JAMES R. BELL has spent almost thirty years of his life in the development of the Indian railway system, and especially in the building of bridges, a work in which he has been eminently successful. In the pleasant language of Indian civil servants he is described as a "big bridg man," though he has seen service in the irrigation department and military works. I found Mr. Bell quite unwilling, for some occult reason, even to mention the bridges he has built, but since I have trolled across the Chenab Bridge at Sher Shah in his society and have seen the first train cross the great structure, it is justifiable to mention its existence. The Kaiserhind and one other bridge across the Sutlej are known to owe their existence to his skill, as well as the bridge which crosses the Jumna at Muthra. I delicately insinuated that Indian rivers have been known to leave their beds and not return to them, in which cases bridges must be classed as superfluities. Mr. Bell seemed to be of opinion that the matter was not worth discussing with mere journalistic fry, and observed with a shade of coldness that modern engineering required certain rivers to be trained up (and down) in the way in which they should go. I gathered that the contingency to which allusion has been made is most remote, and indeed well-nigh impossible. Mr. Bell is himself the grandson of a famous Scotch engineer, who by his study of ocean currents and the action of the waves was enabled to build harbours where others had failed. I asked Mr. Bell if his knowledge of India was confined to a special province, as is the case with many Indian civil servants. "I have worked all over India, and since my appointment as Consulting Engineer to the Government, it has been my duty to travel in almost every province, including Burma, on the work of inspection."

"Do you mind saying if you saw anything of the famine of 1875?"

"Of course I saw it, having been some years in the country by that time. I have seen more paid for the freight of a cargo of grain borne by a river boat, than the boat itself would have cost the year before. You ask where the famine-striken region is at present. It stretches from Abbotabad, on the road to Gilgit, to Calcutta on the one side and Bombay on the other, but of course every part of that region does not suffer. Famine is bad in the North-West Provinces, notably in Bundlecund and Oudh."

"Is there any special reason why these two provinces should suffer?"

"Bundlecund is mountainous, and does not lend itself to irrigation on a considerable scale. Oudh refused Colonel Forbes scheme of Sarda irrigation."

"For any good reason?"

"An excellent reason; the rest, to wit. So far as we can see as present, droughts seems to move in cycles. There are sun spots and there are droughts, but no man can yet say what, if any, is the connexion between these phenomena. The famine cycle is probably eighteen years, three of which are marked by scarcity."

"Then perhaps this famine is only beginning?"

"It may be that the the worst is yet to come, if the Christmas rains, now due, prove to be disappointing. But to my knowledge there has been great scarcity during 1854-55 and 1895-96. So that if the cycle theory be correct—it needs confirmation—we might be nearing the end. Now, if we make a calculation as to the value of the Sarda scheme, we observe that hitherto, it would have been unnecessary for 15 out of 18 years, and moreover would yield less than the normal irrigation supply."

"That is rather poor business, is it not?"

"One might even say, very poor. The fact is that irrigation schemes work best when there is plenty of water; in other words, when they are least needed. And then comes in the question of cost: Irrigation must be maintained for 18 years only to be used for three. Such a scheme would need to be made compulsory, and the Government may well pause before taking so costly, and one may say unpopular, a step. Irrigating and not irrigating are both beset with difficulties. Irrigation works

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE first hat after the discontinuance of armour was a cross between the soft-felt hat of the Cape Mounted Rifles and the cocked hat of the Chelsea pensioner. From 1741 to 1768 the three-cornered cocked hat was worn by all the infantry except Fusiliers and Grenadiers, who wore the conical stiff cloth hat which may still be seen at the Royal United Service Institution. In 1768 the cock of the hat was altered, and for the Grenadier cap was substituted a bearskin cap with a black japanned plate in front. There were various patterns of light infantry hats. In 1792 the cock of the hat was again altered, and in 1798 the hats became enormous. In 1800 the shako was introduced for the infantry, including the Guards, even Grenadiers wearing them on ordinary occasions, but officers still wore the cocked hat. In 1809 a new pattern shako, copied from the Austrian army, was introduced for all ranks. It was made of cloth and had a false front and a peak. In this head-dress the line and the Guards fought during the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. After Waterloo a broad-topped shako with high plume was issued, which in its turn was, in 1831, replaced by a smaller bell-shaped shako with a white feather for battalion companies, and a green feather for light infantry. In 1846 the Albert shako was introduced. In 1857 there was a slight alteration of shape, and in 1852 beaver was replaced by cloth. In 1870 a stiff-crowned shako like that now worn by the Highland Ligh Infantry, was adopted, and in 1878 the cloth helmet with spike was ordered to be worn by all but Fusilier, Rifle, and Highland regiments.

It is a sign that a more generous and sympathetic spirit is pervading the War Office, that something has at last been done for officers of the West India Regiment who may be serving on the West Coast of Africa. Hitherto, when changes have been made in the direction of liberality, the West India Regiment has been left in the cold—or, to speak more correctly, in the heat. The regiment has had no share—or at any rate but a small one—in the concessions which have from time to time been made to other branches of the army. Even in the matter of its establishment the number of majors has remained the same, whilst the infantry of the line has had its fields officers doubbied and this in face of the fact that its establishment of subalterns is greatly excess of that of a line regiment. The justification is that the existing proportion of ranks gives aflow of promotion equal to that of the rest of the service; but this is only because there are so many casualties in the corps that only a proportion of those who enter survive for promotion. The lot of a West Indian officer is not a happy one. He is either in the West Indies—a three years' station for the rest of the army—or on the West Coast of Africa, where a year's service counts for three to the general service. The career of a West Indian officer lies in the worst of climates, and whilst his comrades one and all get double pay or more for the West Coast, he takes his turn there—a comparatively long and a frequently recurring turn—without any addition to his pay. Its value is beyond question, and it should be paid its value. It will not do to urge that because young men are found anxious to join on the terms existing they should be held to their bargain if its terms are admittedly inequitable. It is clearly in the interests of the country that colonial garrisons should be completed and in the most suitable and economical way.

A remarkable collection of naval relics is preserved in the dockyard at Chatham, and the Admiralty have done well to have a list of them prepared. Among them is a chest in cypress wood, with figures and pattern burnt in, which was taken from a Spanish galleon by Sir George Rooke in 1704. Other objects are a bronze gun from the storming of Nanking, and another captured in Upper Burma in 1886. There are memorials, too, of the Dutchmen in the Medway in 1667, in the shape of a pistol and a couple of iron guns from the St. Matthias, one of the enemy's ships which did great damage in that disastrous time. Several of the relics take us back to the time of Nelson, such as a block and dead-eyes from a Danish prize at Copenhagen, and a 68 pounder shot from the side of the Victory, together with a bell which was in the Dreadnought at Trafalgar. One very curious relic is the purser's candle, obtained from the wreck of the Royal George after having been submerged over fifty years. The collection further includes, among other ship relics, some fifty figureheads of well-known warships, including effigies of William III. and Mary, and a scroll with the name of Nelson.

The steam engineering department of the United States Navy has been testing, in the steamships on the Great Lakes, both the Belleville and the Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers. The points considered in comparison were lightness, facility of repair, and immunity of danger from injury to the boiler in case of derangement of the feed. As a result of the experiments it has been decided to instal the American boiler in the Chicago for one-half her power, 4,500 indicated horse-power. Boilers of the same type are to be fitted in gunboats Nos. 10 and 15 instead of the cylindrical boilers of the original design. Two of these gunboats, Nos. 11 and 12, were launched at Bath, Maine, on December 5, and received the names of Vicksburg and Newport.

There is considerable activity at the port of Brest. The transport Drome, which was damaged by fire, is in hand and will resume her duties in January. The Dupuy de Lome, which is to fly the flag of Rear-Admiral de Courthille in the Northern Squadron, has been docked. She is to be fitted with lateral keels to check rolling, which is her chief fault. The armoured cruiser Bruix, having completed her trials, joins the squadron, replacing the Latouche-Treville, which went to the Mediterranean some time ago. The battleship Charles Martel is about leaving the port for Toulon, where she will hoist the flag of one of the rear-admirals of the squadron. The "station" cruiser Descartes is proceeding to the Far East, where she replaces the Alger, which has been instructed to return to Toulon. At the latter port the Courbet, returned from the Levant, rejoins the squadron. There has been delay in the trials of the Jaureguiberry, but she is expected to be commissioned early in the spring, and will be followed by the Carnot. The ship last named, like the Brennus and some others, has been found to be overweighted to the extent of 200 or 300 tons, and to remedy the defect her after fighting mast is to be removed. At her six-hours trials she attained nearly eighteen knots with 11,547 horse-power.

On December 6 there was launched on the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee at Graville, near Havre, the Russian protected cruiser Svietlana. She displaces 3,828 tons and is 331ft. 3in. long, with 42ft. 8in. beam, and 18ft, 9in. draught. Protection is given by a 2in. steel deck, and the cruiser is to carry six 5·9in. Canet quick-firers and ten of 1·8in. besides having four torpedo-tubes. The guns have steel shields. The cruiser is fitted with 18 Belleville boilers, which are to develop 8,500 horse-power and are intended to give a speed of twenty knots. She is being fitted for the accommodation of a prince of the Imperial family.

A correspondent of the *Times* recently wrote from Hong Kong giving some particulars of the conditions of the Japanese shipbuilding programme. The *Shogyo Shimpo* had announced that the five years' programme had been extended over seven years. This appears to refer to the first-period programme of about 46,000 tons, which was to have been completed by 1902. The second-period programme should have been completed by 1906. Hitherto the Naval Estimates of Japan have been under £1,000,000 sterling, but the present ambitious projects would involve a much greater outlay, while at the same time the standing Army is to be largely increased. The correspondent points out that, although at the present time the force is maintained at extraordinarily small cost, the increased cost of living, and consequently of labour, which is growing rapidly, is likely to obstruct to some extent the progress of the building programme. He points to other causes which will operate in the same direction, such as the loss due to recent catastrophes, the expenses of the war, the Formosan expedition, vast subsidies to merchant shipping, and the cost of repairing the Chinese vessels which were captured.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere.

With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN AYER'S SARSAPARILLA EXPOSITION

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

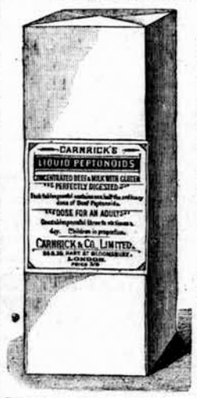
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S

LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

As palatable as a Liqueur.



This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Store throughout India.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals. THREE LEADING FACTORIES—PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCEL" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS. Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES. (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS. The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE. Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

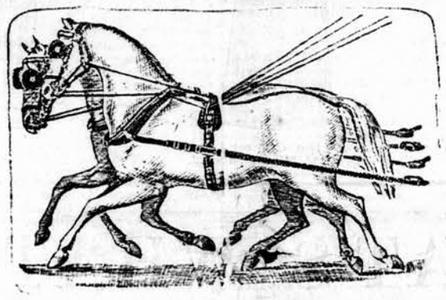
CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET,

EXTRA QUALITY EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

HARNESS! HARNESS!



BEST ENGLISH LEATHER ONLY.

EVERY ARTICLE HAND-SEWN.

Single Phaeton Harness, Black or Brown, Brass Mounted					Rs. 85 to 135
Superior	„	„	„	Silver-plated Mounts	Rs. 110 to 150
Pair Horse	„	„	„	Brass Mounts	Rs. 200 to 300
Superior	„	„	„	Silver-plated Mounts	Rs. 250 to 350

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*
Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

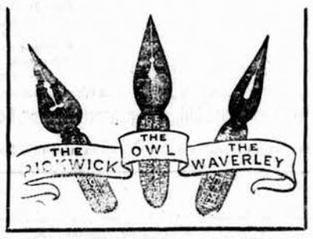
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Darling Brand From all Chemists.

Toilet "Lanoline" Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICE.

SPECIAL STALLS FOR RACE AND OTHER VALUABLE HORSES.

Several Stalls are vacant for the accommodation of Racers and other valuable Horses. These stalls have been specially erected on a plot of ground near the Old Race Course, Morland Road; the stalls are very suitable for the purpose. Owners are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who undertakes the feed and sleep at moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

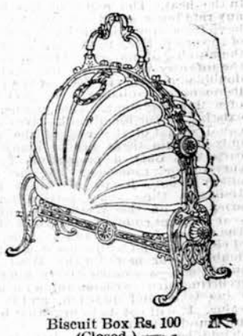
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100 (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E.P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

HUNTLY BLEND

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but I have added I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and other various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients rejected they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only rejected, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH L. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged in tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of hydrocarbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places it within everybody's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. J. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

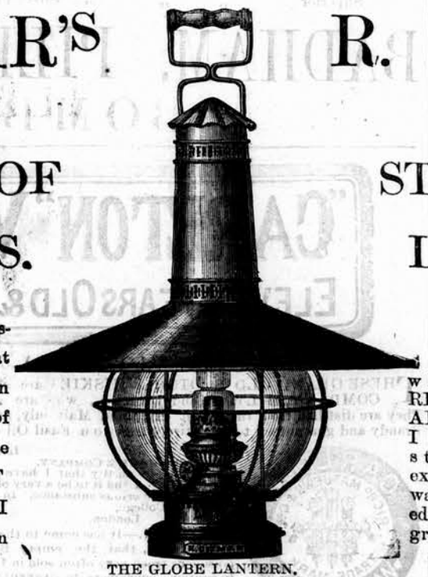
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.



THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to:

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
60, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

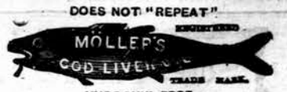
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Laf PARIS,

ARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.